

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

VLC 12/5/7
NRHP 03/27/08

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Buckland Historic District (Boundary Increase)
other names/site number VDHR #076-0313

2. Location

street & number Parts of Buckland Mill Road, Cerro Gordo Road, and Lee Highway (U.S. Rt. 29/15)
city or town Gainesville vicinity X not for publication n/a
state Virginia code VA county Prince William code 153 zip code 20156

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally X statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

McArthur Sussen

Signature of certifying official

2/13/2008
Date

Virginia Department of Historic Resources

State or Federal Agency or Tribal government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

 entered in the National Register

 See continuation sheet.

 determined eligible for the National Register

 See continuation sheet.

 determined not eligible for the National Register

 removed from the National Register

 other (explain):

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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5. Classification

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Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

☒ private
☒ public-local
☒ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

☐ building(s)
☒ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>14</u>	<u>52</u>	buildings
<u>9</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>29</u>	<u>59</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 17 (16 buildings and 1 site)

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.) n/a

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6. Function or Use

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Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions) SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

Cat: _____ Sub: _____

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions) SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

Cat: _____ Sub: _____

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7. Description

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Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Early Republic, Mid-19th Century, Late 19th /20th Century Revival,
Other: I-house,

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone, Wood
roof Metal: tin; Asphalt; Stone: slate
walls Stone; Brick; Wood: weatherboard, log; Synthetics: vinyl
other Stone: macadam

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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8. Statement of Significance

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Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- ☒ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☒ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☒ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- ☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ **B** removed from its original location.
- ☐ **C** a birthplace or a grave.
- ☐ **D** a cemetery.
- ☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ **F** a commemorative property.
- ☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

INDUSTRY

TRANSPORTATION

MILITARY

ARCHITECTURE

ARCHAEOLOGY; Historic Non-Aboriginal

Period of Significance circa 1774 - circa 1930

Significant Dates 1774, 1794, 1798, c.1805-8, 1823-7, 1862, 1863, 1904

Significant Persons (Complete if Criterion B is marked above) Samuel Love, John Love

Cultural Affiliations Euro-American, Black Freedman, African-American

Architect/Builder Claudius Crozet, Leslie Sanders, Thurston Brown, H.W. Gaugh

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- ☒ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository: Virginia Department of Historic Resources

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 410 acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone Easting Northing	Zone Easting Northing	Zone Easting Northing	Zone Easting Northing
1	2	3	4

☒ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title David A. Brown and Thane H. Harpole/Archaeologists-Architectural Historians,
David W. Blake and Steve Fonzo/Research Historians date August 31,
2007
organization Brown and Harpole/DATA Investigations LLC and Blake and Fonzo/Buckland Preservation Society
1759 Tyndall Point Lane telephone 804-815-4467
city or town Gloucester Point state VA zip code 23062-2334

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name SEE ATTACHED PROPERTY OWNERS' LIST
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.). A federal agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 36 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the

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6. HISTORIC FUNCTIONS:

- DOMESTIC
 - Single Dwelling, Secondary Structure, Hotel
- COMMERCE/TRADE
 - Specialty Store, Department Store, Restaurant
- GOVERNMENT
 - Post Office
- EDUCATION
 - School
- RELIGION
 - Religious Facility
- FUNERARY
 - Cemetery
- AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE
 - Processing, Agricultural Field, Agricultural Outbuilding
- INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION
 - Manufacturing Facility, Extractive Facility, Water Works, Mill Race
- HEALTH CARE
 - Medical Business/Office
- DEFENSE
 - Fortification, Military Camp, Battle Site
- LANDSCAPE
 - Plaza, Natural Feature, Spring
- TRANSPORTATION
 - Road Related (Vehicular)

CURRENT FUNCTIONS:

- DOMESTIC
 - Single Dwelling, Secondary Structure
- RELIGION
 - Religious Facility
- RECREATION/CULTURE
 - Monument/Marker
- AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE
 - Agricultural Field
- LANDSCAPE
 - Conservation Area, Natural Feature
- TRANSPORTATION
 - Road Related (Vehicular)

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7. SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

Located along the western border of Prince William County, spanning U.S. Route 29/211 (Lee Highway), the town of Buckland and surrounding historic district is situated along Broad Run. A dramatic bend in Broad Run forms the northern boundary of the district, while Kinsley Mill and the historic plantations known as Buckland Hall and Cerro Gordo form the southern and eastern boundaries of the district. The town of Buckland and surrounding plantations have been combined into one district because of direct proximity and intimate historical connections between the plantations, their owners, the development of the town, and the engagements of the Civil War Battles of Buckland.

The core elements of the town of Buckland were registered as the Buckland Historic District (076-0313) in 1987. The original district contained approximately 19.6 acres, less than half of the original town, but included the majority of the town's standing historic resources. The present district expansion encompasses an area of approximately 410 acres, including the remainder of the plotted town and street grid (44PW1659-0001 to -0053), the town common lands, the mill race and dam (076-0313-0028), Cerro Gordo plantation (076-0593, 076-0313-0036 and 44PW1755), portions of the Civil War Buckland battlefields (44PW1755 and 44PW1603; 030-5152 and 44PW1775), Kinsley Mill and miller's house (076-0118 and 076-0313-0017; 076-0184 and 076-0313-0018; and 44PW1774), Buckland Hall (076-0032 and 076-03130043), and much of the intact historic setting that surrounds this concentration of resources. This area forms a visually and historically intact commercial and agricultural community, centered around the falls and early crossings of Broad Run, and the early road to Haymarket, that spans the late 18th through early 20th centuries. The district contains 54 individual parcels with 46 contributing resources. While there are 59 non-contributing resources within the expanded boundaries, primarily late 20th-century dwellings and outbuildings, these do not detract significantly from the overall architectural, archaeological, and visual integrity of the district.

The highest concentration of standing historic resources is located near the western bank of Broad Run, along Mill and Elizabeth Streets, which served as the principal commercial and residential center of the Town of Buckland. Several of these buildings pre-date the establishment of the town in 1798, including Love's Store, Brook's Tavern, and the Richard Gill House. The next group of resources date to the first decades of the 19th century, and include Robinson's Tavern, the Buckland Post Office, and three dwellings, including that of free African-American Ned Distiller. The third group of resources within the town date to the middle of the 19th century, including a church, doctor's office, a tavern, and one dwelling. The present mill within the town was constructed about 1900 on earlier foundations. Numerous archaeological sites and resources dating to the late 18th and 19th centuries are located within the town, including building foundations, original roads, the mill race and dam, stone spring heads, and a quarry. These resources are included within the bounds of Site 44PW1659.

Bounding the district to the east is Cerro Gordo plantation, which contains an impressive Colonial Revival dwelling of circa 1925 incorporating elements of an early 19th-century house. The lands surrounding Cerro Gordo contain archaeological evidence of the plantation's development, the old road to Haymarket, and the Civil War Battle of Buckland Mills. On the southeast portion of the district are the remains of an important late 18th-century milling complex known as Kinsley Mill and a standing

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19th-century miller's cottage. The remaining southern portion of the district is anchored by Buckland Hall plantation, with its circa 1774 and early 19th-century manor, and surrounding agricultural fields and historic setting.

RESOURCE ANALYSIS

The Town of Buckland is a substantially intact late 18th- and 19th-century entrepreneurial turnpike town, located in the southwestern portion of Prince William County, along U. S. Route 29/211 (Lee Highway). Its strategic importance along Broad Run and the Fauquier and Alexandria Turnpike spurred much of its commercial development and led to its importance during two Civil War battles. The decision to not extend the railroad through Buckland and the general economic decline after the Civil War appears to have spared this town from adverse changes that have affected so many similar communities. Only the improvements and expansion of the turnpike road, which has become modern U.S. Route 29/15/211 Lee Highway, have negatively affected this historic landscape. Buckland survives as one of the best-preserved 18th- and early 19th-century towns in Virginia, containing a wide range of building types, in several architectural styles, that chart its growth and development and, retains archaeological resources of great significance and breadth. The surrounding agricultural lands, dominated by Buckland Hall and Cerro Gordo, preserve important architectural, archaeological, and visual resources within this historic landscape.

The architectural and archaeological resources of the Buckland Historic District can be divided into several distinct groups: the mill and downtown area of Buckland, containing a dense concentration of standing resources and archaeological remains; Kinsley Mill and the expansive landscapes of Buckland Hall on the south edge of Buckland; and the Cerro Gordo environs on the east side of Broad Run.

The Buckland Mill is the last extant example of a grist mill in Prince William County (076-0112 and 076-0313-0007), a once plentiful resource that has now all but disappeared in the region. The present building is believed to be the third mill built on this site, as it retains architectural fabric from three building periods. The first of these mills was constructed in the early 1770s by Walker Taliaferro, and it seems likely that the early hewn and pit-sawn structural members recycled in this building are from that resource. A second period of salvaged material is circular sawn, representing a building period of 1850s or later, while the present building incorporates materials and technology typical of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Two inscribed stones in the southeast corner of the foundation indicate that the present building was constructed in 1904 by a local builder named H. W. Gough.

The building that stands on this site today exhibits an array of significant features. It is constructed directly on exposed bedrock, and the wheel pit is carved out of uplifted rock strata. The size of this pit indicates it was intended for a traditional water wheel, but secondary sources indicate the water wheel was replaced with a water turbine. The structural frame combines circular-sawn and band-sawn timber, some of remarkable size. The principal east-west beams measure 36 feet in length, and the first-floor ceiling joists run without interruption for 40 feet. The side walls extend up into the attic story, creating sufficient room for this to serve as an important part of the four-story grain processing system. The building lost most of its power system, grinding mechanisms, and storage arrangements, but retains a full complement of sifting and grading machines on the upper floor, as well as parts of the grain-lifting system.

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Near the standing mill are the original mill race and portions of multiple dams across Broad Run (076-0313-0028 and 44PW1659-0051), all built to serve the multiple mill buildings that stood here. The foundations of two earlier mill buildings, including a substantial and important woolen cloth manufactory, are located near the mill and are visible today. There is tremendous archaeological potential to illuminate much about the history of milling and mercantile expansion on this property. The mill remains the most visible landmark in the village of Buckland, a poignant reminder of the prosperity enjoyed by this community when farming and local industry were an essential part of the economy.

The Kinsley Mill and Granary (076-0118 and 076-0313-0017) were part of a large mill complex, one of approximately fifteen mills in operation on Broad Run between the late 18th and early 20th centuries. The Kinsley mill was the second major mill in the vicinity of Buckland. The granary was constructed circa 1790, while the mill dates to circa 1794 and was rebuilt in the mid-19th century on its earlier foundation, operating until the early 1900s. The granary is a two-and-a-half story stone building with a metal gabled roof and nine-paned casement windows. The doors are heavy wood batten doors constructed of single-beaded tongue and groove with wrought nails and wrought iron strap hinges. The first floor has a divided "Dutch door." The granary sat on a high stone foundation and the walls were constructed of roughly cut sandstone quarried locally. It was connected to the mill by a second-story walkway. The mill was a two-and-a-half-story frame building on a high rubble stone foundation. Both buildings are no longer extant, but portions of their foundations remain. After 1979, the granary was sold and the building was moved to a location several miles away, while the mill was dismantled and partially buried in the 1960s when Broad Run was dammed for the construction of Lake Manassas. This land was originally owned by John and Charles Love, and the mill played an important role in the commercial success of Buckland and the surrounding farms. A standing miller's house (076-0184 and 076-0313-0018), and the remains of a mill race and dam, cooper's shop, and portions of the Old Carolina Road complete the mill complex. The mill property was sold to Daniel Delaplane in the late 1790s and remained in his family into the 20th century. The archaeological and visual integrity of the Kinsley Mill property contributes significantly to the overall setting and landscape of Buckland.

Rising with the success of the milling ventures along Broad Run, numerous buildings were in place by the time of Buckland's incorporation in 1798. Several of these still stand today, including Love's Store (076-0113 and 076-313-0006) located on Lot 1, Brook's Tavern (076-0120 and 076-0313-0003) on Lot 2, and Richard Gill's House (076-0185 and 076-0313-0012) on Lot 3. These buildings display remarkably preserved aspects of their original functions and also demonstrate the changing nature of Buckland, as most of the commercial buildings were enlarged and converted to private residences by the mid-19th century. Archaeological resources predating 1798 are also known through deeds, photographs, visible foundations, and recovered artifacts on many of the early town lots. These form components of Site 44PW1659 and are of particular interest for their potential to illuminate the origins of the town and details about the lives of the merchants, artisans, and laborers who worked and lived there.

Love's Store is a rare survival of an early mercantile building, one of two still standing in Buckland, and its plan contains ample evidence of its original use, before being converted into domestic space serving as the miller's residence. The log walls and hewn joist ceiling of the original building survive within a much larger house that has grown in at least three subsequent phases. This building retains clear

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evidence of a plan that included a heated counting room to the south, an unheated commercial store room in the center, and more refined domestic space in the north room heated by a fireplace on the north wall.

Brook's Tavern is the most fully preserved 18th-century building in Buckland, and represents one of three taverns still standing within the town. Its role as a tavern on the Warrenton Turnpike is significant, and evidence for its unusual two-room plan suggests it was intended for commercial as well as residential purposes. A 1799 deed describes the property's improvements as "a two-story frame house with two brick chimneys & a kitchen & necessary house." Though referred to as a house, the building was operated by William Brooks and his wife as a tavern into the mid-19th century. The transformation of the building to a more conventional center-passage residential plan, including the addition of a Greek Revival entry porch, represents larger changes occurring in Buckland in the 1850s.

Richard Gill's House is a log dwelling that represents the first generation of buildings constructed in Buckland, in this case pre-dating the legislative recognition of the town by at least two years. As a blacksmith, Richard Gill was an important member of Buckland's artisan community, and it is possible that some of his work survives in early 19th-century buildings elsewhere in the village. The original one-and-one-half-story house was raised to two stories after the Civil War, probably during the ownership of John B. Hunton, and was expanded by a two-story addition to the west around the turn of the 20th century by "Bun" Graham.

The second major temporal grouping of resources dates to the first decades of the 19th century and is concentrated along the original Mill Street and Elizabeth Street. These buildings include: Robinson's Tavern (076-0033 and 076-0313-0001) on Lot 4; the Trone House (076-0123 and 076-0313-0009) on Lot 6; Isaac Meeks House (076-0117 and 076-0313-0027) on Lot 8; Ned Distiller's House (076-0119 and 076-0313-0013) on Lot 13; and the Buckland Post Office (076-0114 and 076-0313-0004) on Lot 29. As with the earlier group of remaining buildings, there is a wealth of archaeological resources known through various sources that add historical depth to these properties. The building density within this part of Buckland was quite high, and archaeological explorations within this portion of Site 44PW1659 have the potential to display the remarkable evolution of this milling community into an organized town. Known resources within this area include a substantial distillery, tanyard, a slave auction house, multiple stables, additional stores and dwellings, and the numerous outbuildings that played vital roles in the functioning of these households and businesses. In addition, remaining evidence of the early stone bridge abutments and the macadam turnpike (076-5120 and 44PW1659-0050), completed in the 1820s, offer the additional potential to understand the transportation enhancements that made the development of Buckland possible.

The circa 1824 Robinson's Tavern is the most intact of four early commercial buildings in the town, and one of three taverns still standing. While its side-passage, single-parlor plan is widely used for dwellings, in this case there is no direct communication between the best public room on the first floor and the original rear wing. This separation of the main resource and the wing seems rational for a building that combines public commercial activity with family living needs. Robinson's Tavern is a particularly handsome landmark on Lee Highway, a visible symbol of the commercial prosperity that accompanied the construction of the Alexandria-Warrenton Turnpike in the early 1820s.

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The Trone House, constructed circa 1825 by the local blacksmith and lay preacher John Trone, is significant as an example of a small, one-and-a-half-story dwelling with a two-room plan, the type of house that served middling farmers, merchants and artisans throughout the late 18th and early 19th centuries. Significant details include a handsome brick chimney, enclosed winder stair, early architectural trim, and an unusual newel post at the garret level of the staircase.

The Isaac Meeks House was constructed by George Britton circa 1803 as part of his development of a tanyard on the southern edge of Buckland between the years 1799-1803, eventually encompassing lots 8, 9, and 37. The core of this property was acquired by Isaac Meeks in 1809, and he operated the tanyard until 1824 or 1825. The original house, now the rear wing, is the only extant example of the small one-room houses that served as the most basic level of housing in Buckland in the first years of the town's development. Measuring just 16 feet square, the original house is a substantially intact and rare example of what was likely typical of Buckland's early houses.

The Ned Distiller House is believed to date to circa 1819, constructed by a free African American whose name indicates he was a skilled worker at the Buckland distillery. The house is representative of a type that enjoyed particular favor in the first quarter of the 19th century—a true story-and-a-half frame building with a side-passage, single-parlor plan. This house is an extremely rare, early example of a dwelling that can be linked through documentary evidence to a free African American, a skilled artisan, and member of a small but vibrant free black community in Buckland in the first half of the 19th century.

The Buckland Post Office is a circa 1800 building that retains clear evidence of its initial role as a post office and commercial resource. It was set parallel to the street rather than using the gable-front plan favored in urban settings. Evidence for its commercial function includes a distinctive plan with an unheated mercantile room to the north and a heated counting room to the south, a whitewashed cellar with broadly proportioned access door, doubled-sheathed exterior doors, hand-forged iron security bars on two of the windows and one door, and extensive tack damage to the front door, the result of long use as a posting place for public notices. Records indicate that this building served as the Buckland Post Office from 1800 until the early 20th century.

The third grouping of town buildings includes: St. Mark's Methodist Church (076-0116 and 076-0313-0015) on Lot 16; Dr. Brown House (076-0115 and 076-0313-0005) on Lot 30; and the buildings at 8203 Buckland Mill Road (076-0587 and 076-0313-0010); and 8205 Buckland Mill Road (076-0588 and 076-0313-0011), on town land associated with Isaac Meek's tanyard. These mid-19th-century resources are more dispersed across the town landscape, suggesting the pace of town development continued at least through the middle of the century and enveloped much of the original plotted town. The church, one of the town's most prominent landmarks, was constructed in 1856 by local builders Leslie Sanders and Thurston Brown. It is the best example in the county of a frame, temple-form church of the antebellum period, and retains the gallery that was used by free and enslaved African Americans. The church is clearly displayed on the 1863 panorama of the town by Alfred Waud, and its cemetery holds the graves of many of Buckland's prominent citizens, including a substantial number of its prosperous African-American residents. The buildings in this group display a number of architectural similarities, such as the use of hewn pole rafters in the roof framing, which suggests they may have all been built by the same contractors,

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or by craftsmen utilizing preferred local building techniques. Archaeological resources associated with these buildings and other 19th-century activities within the town, including the Eppa Hunton law school, the Stagecoach Inn along the turnpike, and continued milling activities, present numerous opportunities to study the maturation of this small town, and the dynamic architectural changes that were effected prior to the Civil War.

The Dr. Brown House (076-0115 and 076-0313-0005) is an important mid-19th-century dwelling that incorporates elements of an earlier building, though more research is needed to determine the accurate sequence of construction. Its use as a doctor's office during much of the 19th century presents an interesting opportunity for continued archaeological and architectural study. The buildings at 8203 and 8205 Buckland Mill Road, though constructed in different styles-- the former a one-and-a-half story front gable building while the latter is a two-story I-house-- bear similar elements of a restrained vernacular Greek Revival style, and share similarities of function and design. Both buildings have interior plans with spatial separations not normally seen in typical domestic houses. In the case of the house at 8203 Buckland Mill Road, it appears that this building was constructed to house multiple workers, likely serving as quarters for some of the many laborers required in Buckland's industries. The building at 8205 Buckland Mill Road was operated for a time as a tavern by its owners John and Joseph Francis. These buildings point to a thriving economic and social scene in Buckland that continued through the mid-19th century.

The primary original road through the town was Mill Street, the north-south thoroughfare leading from the 18th-century mill to Buckland Hall. This street, known today as Buckland Mill Road, is still the primary avenue within the town. Though the traffic-laden U. S. Route 29 is a larger, wider road, it mainly serves to cut through the town from east to west, whereas Mill Street preserves Buckland's primary streetscape. This streetscape evolved largely into its present form by the mid-19th century, retaining its dense collection of early buildings and numerous known and documented archaeological sites. As Buckland Mill Road continues south toward Buckland Hall, and then turns east toward Kinsley Mill, there are a number of non-contributing dwellings, dating to the second half of the 20th century (see 8211 through 8237 Buckland Mill Road). Most of these resources are set on large lots, with ample open space and forested cover, and modest setbacks from the street. They do not fit architecturally within the vernacular built landscape of Buckland, but the relatively modest house sizes and the rolling topography and forests essentially minimize their visual impact on the historic district. From the several wide vantages of Buckland Hall, Kinsley Mill, and Cerro Gordo, these modern resources do little to obscure the historic nature and rural ambience of the overall district environs. A comparison of the 1863 panoramic view drawn at Cerro Gordo with that of the present day reveals a remarkably well-preserved setting, despite the presence of some modern resources. The dramatic pace of development within this region during recent decades underscores the rarity of this landscape.

At the original terminal of Mill Street stands the impressive late Colonial and Federal style dwelling known as Buckland Hall (076-0032 and 076-0313-0043). This dwelling, built around 1774 and 1806-1807 is a remarkably well-preserved dwelling of substantial proportion and dramatic ornamentation, both inside and out. The heavily carved woodwork of the bold two-story porch and commodious interior spaces serve as testaments to the wealth of the Love family and their central role in the development of Buckland as a

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mercantile center and regional transportation hub. Their house was impressive both in style and location, anchoring the southern boundary of the district and preserving a historic setting, little changed since the mid-19th century. Only a portion of the Buckland Hall property has been included within the Buckland Historic District, yet the entire 494-acre property has been determined potentially eligible individually for the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places.

The role of the Love family, namely Samuel and his son John, in purchasing Buckland Hall, initiating a variety of commercial enterprises at the falls of Broad Run and along the Old Carolina Road, improving the existing roads, and founding the town of Buckland, creates an indelible historic link between town and plantation. The function of the plantation to supply products for the town's mills was instrumental in making Buckland a viable location for further development. Though the function of the plantation has shifted during the centuries, and modern farm-related resources pepper its rolling fields, these are all in keeping with the continuity of scale and style that have characterized Buckland since the late 18th century. Many of the geographic boundaries between the town and Buckland Hall have also followed the same survey lines from the 18th century to the present. The dynamic historical connectivity between the town of Buckland and Buckland Hall is of utmost importance for understanding the process of regional development within Virginia's Piedmont region, from the initial European settlements of the mid-18th century to the burgeoning, optimistic mercantile, and transportation experiments of the early United States.

Buckland's central importance along the Fauquier and Alexandria Turnpike made it a fiercely contested area during the Civil War. Two significant engagements were fought here, including the Battle of Buckland Bridge in August 1862, which led to the second Battle of Manassas, and the 'Battle of Buckland Races' on October 19, 1863, a cavalry engagement that led to the defeat of Union forces under the command of Generals Judson Kilpatrick and George A. Custer by troops led by Gen. J.E.B. Stuart (030-5152). The latter skirmish was portrayed in a drawing by Alfred Waud, one of the best Civil War sketch artists, depicting a view of the busy town of Buckland and Buckland Hall from the heights of Cerro Gordo--a view substantially unchanged today. The actions associated with both battles ranged throughout the town, from the bluffs above Broad Run to the open fields of Buckland Hall, and from the Warrenton Turnpike at the western approach to Buckland up to Cerro Gordo's heights and beyond to the rolling fields that led to the old road to Haymarket, where the Union forces retreated. Archaeological remains tied directly to these engagements include the Union firing line above the mill (44PW1603), the earthworks and artillery location at Cerro Gordo (44PW1755), and camps and battlegrounds within the town on the west side of Broad Run (44PW1659).

The western boundary of the district was drawn to include the extant of the original town (including Lots 10 through 27 and Madison and Franklin Streets, among others), as well as portions of the town common and the mill race property which extend slightly further to the west. Though the modern U.S. Rt. 29 cuts through this end of town, the modern, ubiquitous, mass-produced commercial and residential architecture that is quickly engulfing much of this corridor is largely absent here. There are a few late 20th-century noncontributing resources (including dwellings at 16210 Lee Highway (076-0313-0014) and 16230 Lee Highway (076-0313-0034)), but also a 1920s vernacular one-and-a-half-story dwelling with several contemporary sheds and outbuildings (16221 Lee Highway (076-0300 and 076-0313-0042)), whose scale and style match with the period of significance and historic setting of the district. The rolling topography

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also serves to limit views of the encroaching development further west along U.S. Rt. 29 from points within the district. The western portion of the original town retains only two early buildings, St. Mark's Methodist Church and Ned Distiller's House, yet many deeds and historical documents, as well as visible original roadbeds for several of the town streets, indicate that the archaeological potential within this minimally developed area of Site 44PW1659 is very high.

Marking the eastern edge of Buckland is the dramatic rise of Cerro Gordo plantation, a property that developed early and figured significantly in Buckland's history. After fire destroyed the original circa 1827 building, in 1925 a new two-story stone house was constructed, incorporating the earlier stone foundation and chimneys. This building and surrounding property (076-0593 and 076-0313-0036; 44PW1603, 44PW1755, and 44PW1775) is a fine example of a Federal Revival dwelling situated within park-like grounds and an historic plantation landscape that incorporates and preserves the archaeological remains of many earlier outbuildings, a family cemetery, as well as earthworks and buried evidence of the Civil War battles of Buckland (030-5152). The Cerro Gordo property contains the stone quarry, the east bank of the ford that served as the original crossing point spanning Broad Run, and eleven lots and streets within the original town grid (44PW1659). Visually it commands the highest point of land in the Buckland area, preserving a stunning and vital portion of the historic setting. Owners of Cerro Gordo, including members of the Alexander, Hunton, and Lee families, were key players in the development and success of Buckland and its environs. The vantage point from which Alfred Waud produced his remarkable 1863 sketch of the town, Cerro Gordo, was of decisive importance in the 1863 Battle of Buckland Mills.

The lightly developed lands to the north and northeast of Cerro Gordo, comprising property historically attached to the plantation, contain evidence of the old road to Haymarket, which served as the Union route of retreat after their defeat at Buckland. There are six non-contributing modern dwellings with outbuildings on these thirteen parcels north of Broad Run and U.S. Rt. 29, but they do not significantly detract from the overall historic setting of Cerro Gordo and the Civil War battlefield.

The landscape of Buckland and its environs, including Buckland Hall and Cerro Gordo plantations, Kinsley Mill, and elements of the Civil War Buckland Mills Battlefield, have retained substantial integrity to the present day, both as a visually intact landscape, and as a wealth of notable architectural and archaeological resources. The Buckland Historic District, as a cohesive historic community, preserves an early built landscape that characterizes and captures the industrial and agricultural heritage of the early United States.

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BUCKLAND HISTORIC DISTRICT (BOUNDARY INCREASE) INVENTORY

The architectural resources are listed numerically by street address with contributing status noted after each listing for the resources specifically related to that address label. Following this is an inventory of the archaeological resources, including the description of the entire town as one resource with several components. There are several reference numbers for each description: these relate to the archive files located at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, and do not reflect resource counts. The actual inventory count is shown by the listing of contributing or non-contributing status after each description paragraph, and this matches the count in the classification section of the main form.

PROPERTY ADDRESS: 7980 Buckland Mill Road
PROPERTY NAME: Love's Store, Miller's House
CONSTRUCTION DATE: by 1798
DHR NUMBER(S): 076-0313-0006, 076-0113

Primary Resource Information: Situated on Lot 1 of the original Buckland town plan, and encapsulated within the larger mass of a 20th-century residence, is a one-story log and frame building that has been identified primarily for its role as the miller's residence for the extant Calvert Mill (076-0112) and two earlier mills. The vernacular frame house consists of two stories over a low basement, five asymmetrical bays, and gable metal standing-seam roof with two front dormers. The second floor extends over the one-story, seven-bay wood and metal vernacular front porch while brick exterior chimneys exist at the north and south gable ends. A careful examination of the building indicates that the log section bears the plan of a commercial store and counting room, while the frame section to the east served as the parlor and dining room for the family, with bed chambers on the garret story and commercial storage space in the stone cellar. It seems likely this is the store constructed by Samuel Love Junior sometime prior to October 10, 1798. There is a random rubble low stone wall and steps on the front side of the property and the hillside slopes steeply behind the house. Despite the 1950s alterations, the house is strongly compatible with the historical and architectural character suggestive of a 19th-century milling community. It became the miller's residence by the late 1810s and subsequent alterations served to convert the original store building into a more convenient dwelling. In its early form the building is highly significant as a rare survival of a late 18th-century store of a type favored in rural settings.

Individual Resource Status: building Contributing

PROPERTY ADDRESS: 7980 Buckland Mill Road
PROPERTY NAME: Buckland Mill, Calvert's Mill
CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1771-1774, c.1904
DHR NUMBER(S): 076-0313-0007, 076-0112

Primary Resource Information: Located at the northern extent of Mill Street (now Buckland Mill Road) adjacent to the town of Buckland, is a three-story, frame, front-gabled mill built on a high stone foundation. The roof is standing-seam metal and the walls are sheathed in German siding. Most of the windows are six-over-six double-hung sash while others are two-over-two (south) or six-over-nine (east) examples.

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The mill was built into the hillside and there is a double-leaf central doorway with board and batten doors and a single-leaf door on the east side of the facade. The VDHR survey reports that there was once a porch or loading dock across the front gable on the first floor level. The back gable (north) end has a single door with stone steps. This is believed to be the third mill on this site, one of two mills on Broad Run in the vicinity of Buckland. The original mill dates to the 1770s when it was owned by Walker Taliaferro, and is described in 1806 in a deed for an adjoining lot. A second mill was likely constructed in the 1850s. The present building was built by H.W. Gaugh in 1904, incorporating elements of the earlier buildings. The foundation appears to date to the first or second mill, and framing material can be dated to three distinct periods. The earliest generation of material is typical of the 18th and very early 19th centuries, and includes hewn sills, a chamfered post and bearing plates, as well as hewn and pit-sawn joists and framing in the upper story. A second period of re-used material is circular sawn and whitewashed and is easy to distinguish from the third generation material, which is both reciprocal and circular sawn and is not whitewashed. An extensive array of late 19th-century milling machinery survives on the upper story, including the drive system, pulleys, and belts, as well as sifters, graders and bolting machinery bearing patent dates of 1892 and 1896. A dam was also built across Broad Run c. 1900 to power the present mill, and portions of this dam remain in place. While there were fifty or more mills in Prince William County at the peak of the industry, this is the only fully intact mill still standing in the county. The mill seat became the foundation around which the small and prosperous village grew, combining the benefits of water power with the strategic location on the road to Warrenton and points west.

Individual Resource Status: building	Contributing
Individual Resource Status: site	Contributing

PROPERTY ADDRESS: 7980 Buckland Mill Road
PROPERTY NAME: Buckland Mill Race and Dam
CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1771-1774
DHR NUMBER(S): 076-0313-0028

Primary Resource Information: Situated at the northern end of the historic town of Buckland, the mill race extends about half a mile upstream from the Buckland Mill (076-0112) to the north and west, running parallel to Broad Run. This forested parcel inclines steeply to the west and south and is part of the historic property extending one mile upstream, as recorded in an early deed. The mill race begins at a stone dam which is still partially intact. The mill race was constructed of two parallel berms of earth and rubble stone measuring up to ten feet high, with a wide trough between to divert water to the mills (44PW1659-0051). The mill race and neighboring Broad Run form the northernmost extent of the Buckland Historic District and geographically confine the settlement and commercial endeavor. The pristine environment surrounding the mill race also represents the high degree of integrity of contributing resources within the district in contrast to development west and east of the district along U.S. Rt. 29.

Individual Resource Status: structure	Contributing
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PROPERTY ADDRESS: 8104 Buckland Mill Road
PROPERTY NAME: Brook's Tavern

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CONSTRUCTION DATE: c.1796-1799
DHR NUMBER(S): 076-0313-0003, 076-0120

Primary Resource Information: Located on Lot 2 of the original Buckland town plan and elevated above the street, the Brook’s Tavern is now a single pile, two-story frame dwelling over a full cellar with a single chimney on either end of the gable roof. Formerly known as the Moss House, Brook’s Tavern is an historic name associated with the building’s original function. The gable roof is clad in standing seam metal and flanked by two exterior end brick chimneys with corbelled caps. The walls have weatherboarding with wide corner boards and the low stone foundation consists of random stone. The windows are six-over-six double-hung sash with four-over-four fireplace windows in the attic. A Greek Revival entrance porch is centered on the east elevation and a two-story frame addition extends from the northern portion of the west elevation. The tavern was constructed with a two-room layout between 1796 and 1799, renovated and remodeled into a center passage plan dwelling in the 1850s, and alterations were made to the back portion of the house in 1976. There is a low stone retaining wall and stone steps on the front of the property. There is a modern two-car garage built in 1978, located north of the house. Historic research by the Buckland Preservation Society and VDHR mention there may be foundations of George Britton's Shop (c.1796), later James Hunton & Son's Store House (c.1806)- a potential archaeological site- on the north half of Lot 2, as well as up to three 19th-century outbuildings, including an ice house, serving William Brooks' tavern. Each of these resources survived through 1863 and appears in Waud's panorama sketch. The Britton shop foundations are said to be concealed by the boxwood hedge. Brook’s Tavern is the most intact of the earliest buildings in Buckland. Originally serving as a tavern operated by William Brooks, it was altered in the mid-19th century to a center passage dwelling. Remnant evidence of its original two-room plan reveals its early commercial function with living quarters located above for the tavern operator and his family. Its function as a tavern served the early community of Buckland and is related to its location adjacent to the Warrenton turnpike, while its transformation to a conventional central passage house in the 1850s is representative of broader economic changes in Buckland.

Individual Resource Status: building	Contributing
Individual Resource Status: building	Non-Contributing

PROPERTY ADDRESS: 8106 Buckland Mill Road
PROPERTY NAME: Robinson’s Tavern
CONSTRUCTION DATE: c.1824
DHR NUMBER(S): 076-0313-0001, 076-0033

Primary Resource Information: Situated on a knoll at the northeast corner of Route 29 and Buckland Mill Road within the bounds of Lot 4 of the original Buckland town plan, Robinson’s Tavern is a two-story, stone, side-hall plan vernacular building with a raised basement, built around 1824. Sometimes referred to as Buckland Tavern, it is one of at least four taverns that operated within Buckland. The gable roof is clad in wood shingles and has a box cornice with Victorian extended eaves. There is an interior end stone chimney with a brick stack and corbelled cap. The front doorway has double paneled doors and a transom window while the double-hung sash windows include six-over-six and six-over-nine varieties. A stone foundation (forming a one room cellar) and chimney for an early rear wing predating 1799 survive beneath

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the 1975/6 addition on the west facade. The construction date for the standing building is based on architectural data as well as a January 8, 1823 deed that notes a two-story house stands on the lot and the tax assessment for 1825 increases by \$700 for "new building." Though described as a house in the deeds, the architectural plan of the building clearly displays its intended public function. The Buckland Tavern is one of the few remaining early taverns in the county and one of two such buildings surviving in Buckland. It is the most intact of the four early commercial buildings in the town and a visible symbol of the economic prosperity accompanying the construction of the Alexandria/Warrenton Turnpike in the 1820s. The building retains most of its original interior detailing as well as well preserved exterior elements. A modern greenhouse sits behind and to the northwest of the tavern.

Individual Resource Status: building
Individual Resource Status: building

Contributing
Non-Contributing

PROPERTY ADDRESS: 8106 Buckland Mill Road
PROPERTY NAME: Log Cabin
CONSTRUCTION DATE: c.1830s
DHR NUMBER(S): 076-0313-0016

Primary Resource Information: Situated in the side yard of the Buckland Tavern (076-0033), this early 19th-century one-story, one-bay vernacular log cabin with full front gable shingle roof and deeply projecting front eave was moved to site from Bull Run Mountain in the 1970s. It has a one-story ell addition at the left of the main block and the area surrounding the building is enclosed with wire and board fencing.

Individual Resource Status: building

Non-Contributing

PROPERTY ADDRESS: 8108 Buckland Mill Road
PROPERTY NAME: House at 8108 Buckland Mill Road
CONSTRUCTION DATE: post-1953
DHR NUMBER(S): 076-0313-0002, 076-0451

Primary Resource Information: Situated on a landscaped lot sloping towards the east with large trees and shrubs and a view towards Broad Run, this one-and-a-half-story, four bay, gable roof house was constructed after 1953. The building has six-over-six windows with modern shutters, exposed rafter ends on dormers, an open side porch on the south, and a closed ell on the north end. The structural system is wood frame clad in weatherboard and the roof consists of asphalt shingle. The house also has two front gable dormers and a vernacular style one-story, one bay porch made of concrete block, wood and asphalt shingle with simple square post construction. While previous surveys suggested that the building dated to the 1880s and was moved to this location in the 1950s from #16280 Lee Highway, photographs and analysis of the building's exterior by Ridout et al. 2005 suggest it postdates the period of significance and is no longer a contributing element.

Individual Resource Status: building

Non-Contributing

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PROPERTY ADDRESS: 8111 Buckland Mill Road
PROPERTY NAME: Buckland Post Office
CONSTRUCTION DATE: c.1800
DHR NUMBER(S): 076-0313-0004, 076-0114

Primary Resource Information: Situated on Lot 29 of the original Buckland town plan, a parcel that slopes to the east towards Broad Run, the story-and-a-half frame house known as the Buckland Post Office was constructed in at least four distinct periods. A 20th-century owner dubbed the house Deerlick Cottage, but this name has no historical association with the building. This building has also been called the Hampton-Brooks store, a reference to two of its owners who operated a store as well as post office from this building. It is a Federal style one-and-a-half story, frame, side-gabled commercial building and dwelling. The front roof slope may be original; however, the back roof has been raised and two gabled dormers on the front roof slope were built in the 20th century. There is an exterior end stone chimney with brick stack on the east side and a brick flue on the west side. The house rests on a raised basement of coursed rubble. There is a three-bay front porch with the west end enclosed. The building's fenestration consists of six-over-six double-hung sash windows. The front door is original, consisting of beaded boards laid diagonally with original strap hinges and boxlock. The original building is a post office and commercial store with a traditional storeroom and counting room plan configuration above a cellar storage room. This building closely matches Samuel Love's store on Lot 1 but is more intact and more easily dated. The period I building is dated architecturally to between 1800 and 1810 by the use of machine-made nails with hand-struck heads—a type that can be found from the 1790s to the 1830s, but most commonly dates to the first decade or so of the 19th century. Documentary evidence shows that this building served as Buckland's post office from December 1800 until February 1907. The building retains extensive early framing and building fabric, including evidence that the room at the north end of the porch served as the post office. Evidence of the commercial and public nature of the building includes the distinctive plan, the early double thickness door with scars from public notices, and the hand-forged iron bars that survive on the two windows flanking the door; additional iron shutter bars survive in the cellar. Mid-19th-century additions were built as the dwelling was modified to a domestic building. Less than fifty feet to the east is a small, frame gable-roof storage shed with vertical board siding and three-bay porch, built c.1975. An 1812 deed, and later documents refer to a large distillery on this property which is now a potential archaeological site. This is a rare example of an early commercial store building and also one of the earliest surviving post offices in Virginia, if not the mid-Atlantic.

Individual Resource Status: building	Contributing
Individual Resource Status: building	Non-Contributing

PROPERTY ADDRESS: 8115 Buckland Mill Road
PROPERTY NAME: Dr. Brown House, Dr. Kerfoot House
CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1850s
DHR NUMBER(S): 076-0313-0005, 076-0115

Primary Resource Information: The Dr. Brown House, situated on Lot 30 of the original Buckland Town Plan, is surrounded by large trees with a large rear yard. The yard incorporates Lot 35 and likely has the

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foundations of Freewoman Margaret Brent's House and the Slave Auction House/Holding Pen of Griffin Stith, both depicted in the Alfred Waud drawing of 1863. The Brown House is a two-story, frame vernacular I-house with two exterior end brick chimneys with corbelled caps. It was constructed in two parts. The two-story southern portion of the house was constructed in the 1850s while the first story of the northern portion incorporates earlier building elements that suggest it may have been built c. 1810-20, with the southern portion serving as an addition. Additional research is necessary to confirm whether the northern portion was the original building or if it simply re-used elements from an earlier dismantled nearby resource. The house rests on a low stone foundation with six-over-six double-hung sash windows along the front facade. It also has Italianate elements such as a bracketed cornice. The south section is a two-story, two-bay frame building that appears to date to the mid- to late 1850s. The house is clearly visible in this form in the 1863 Waud drawing and may have been constructed by the same two carpenters (Leslie Sanders and Thurston Brown) who signed the roof of the 1856 Buckland Church (Ridout et al. 2005). Shortly after the Civil War, the Brown House was enlarged another 18 feet to the north, providing one additional room on the cellar, first and second stories. At some point a lean-to addition was made to the south gable. This wing served as Dr. Brown's office, but was demolished in the 1970s. A curious feature of the Brown House is the early 19th-century framing and flooring in the first story of the north section of the house, and clear evidence of recycled early framing in the roof of that section of the house. Sometime in the 1960s, a single-bay portico with round columns and gabled roof was added to the front facade.

Individual Resource Status: building

Contributing

PROPERTY ADDRESS: 8200 Buckland Mill Road

PROPERTY NAME: John Trone House

CONSTRUCTION DATE: c.1825

DHR NUMBER(S): 076-0313-0009, 076-0123

Primary Resource Information: Situated on Lot 6 of the original Buckland town plan, the John Trone House faces the old Buckland Mill Road and Broad Run to the east. It is a one-and-a-half story, frame side-gabled dwelling clad in beaded weatherboard with three asymmetrical bays and a gable roof clad in asphalt shingles with a box cornice. There is an exterior brick chimney on the south gable end and the windows consist of six-over-six double-hung sash. The house contains one primary room in the cellar and each of two upper floors, and is built into the bank so that east cellar wall is exposed. The east façade doorway enters the raised basement level through a wooden replacement paneled door with nine lights.

The stone foundation is random rubble and may have originally served as the walls of William Draper's Shop, conveyed along with Lot 6 in 1799 (Prince William Co. Deed Book Z Page 533). Two second floor exterior doors that once extended to a no longer extant porch were removed sometime after 1930 and the openings converted to windows on the east side of the house. There is a stone retaining wall on the north and south gable ends of the house and stone steps leading to a patio area on the first floor level of the house. The house was likely built in the 1820s, perhaps coinciding with the 1825 purchase of the property by John Steadman Trone, a popular blacksmith and preacher at Buckland Methodist Church (076-0116). Later, a two-story temple-form frame building, known as the Stage Coach Inn, was constructed to the northeast, adjoining the Trone House by a frame hyphen or connecting wing. The inn was demolished about 1935, but the stone retaining wall at the north end of the Trone House appears to be a remnant of

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the connecting hyphen. A recent Ground Penetrating Radar survey has confirmed the presence of the Inn's foundations below the surface. The Trone House is significant as an example of a modest story and a half vernacular dwelling, a type of house that served middling farmers, merchants, and artisans, during the late 18th and early 19th centuries. The building retains numerous early interior and exterior details. The house is an example of the key role that skilled artisans played in the success of this small industrial village.

Individual Resource Status: building

Contributing

PROPERTY ADDRESS: 8200 Buckland Mill Road
PROPERTY NAME: Shop at 8200 Buckland Mill Road
CONSTRUCTION DATE: post-1953
DHR NUMBER(S): 076-0313-0008, 076-0450

Primary Resource Information: Situated at the southeast corner of U.S. Route 29 and Buckland Mill Road and surrounded by trees, overgrown shrubs, and a gravel driveway and parking area, is a wood frame, single story, three bay, gable roof building clad in composition shingle. This small utilitarian vernacular building was built after the widening of U.S. Route 29 in 1953 and is currently abandoned and in deteriorated condition. Measuring sixteen by eighteen feet, the principal entrance is in the center of the north elevation and is flanked by single windows. A second door is located on the south bay of the east wall. There are two additional windows in the south elevation and one in the center of the west gable. The building is framed with stock dimensional lumber and the interior is unfinished. While once thought to contribute to the general character of the Buckland Historic District, recent historical and architectural research has proven that it is not a contributing building within the district. Located directly across Buckland Mill Road from the John Trone House (076-0123) the building is believed to occupy the archaeological site of Trone's blacksmith shop.

Individual Resource Status: building

Non-Contributing

PROPERTY ADDRESS: 8202 Buckland Mill Road
PROPERTY NAME: House at 8202 Buckland Mill Road
CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1952
DHR NUMBER(S): 076-0313-0031

Primary Resource Information: This large lot slopes northwest from the road. The single story house with vinyl siding has a gable roof and cinderblock foundation with front stoop and overhang along the east facade. An ell addition extends along the north half of the west façade, while a simple wooden deck with railing abuts it and the house. In general, the house includes metal frame one-over-one hanging sash windows. A corbel capped, stretcher bond brick chimney extends from the crest of the roof close to the midpoint.

Individual Resource Status: building

Non-Contributing

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PROPERTY ADDRESS: 8203 Buckland Mill Road
PROPERTY NAME: House at 8203 Buckland Mill Road
CONSTRUCTION DATE: c.1850s
DHR NUMBER(S): 076-0313-0011, 076-0588

Primary Resource Information: Located across Buckland Mill Road from the Isaac Meeks House (076-0117), the dwelling at 8203 Buckland Mill Road faces west and the parcel slopes very gently towards the east to Broad Run. The mid-19th-century vernacular one-and-a-half-story, three-bay frame gable front dwelling is clad in weatherboarding with a standing-seam metal gable roof. It also has a vernacular one-story, two-bay front porch of concrete, wood and asphalt shingles with simple square post construction. The majority of the windows are six-over-six sash with a single two-over-two example. It is built upon a red fieldstone foundation, has a simple cornice, cornice returns, attic vent, and a wide soffit reminiscent of the Greek Revival style. There is a small ell addition to the east side. The dwelling is not clearly shown on the 1863 Waud drawing, but architectural analysis by Ridout et al. suggests it stood during that time. It was likely constructed as workers' housing for laborers or skilled workmen employed in Buckland. The house was built with a side passage plan with two staircases of equal quality segregating two first floor rooms and two second floor rooms on either side of a central chimney stack. This house demonstrates the form, plan, and interior details of a late Greek Revival temple form dwelling of a type usually associated with industrial workers' housing. The placement of this type of specialized housing in Buckland attests to the success of commercial and industrial ventures in the town. Two sheds (c.1960s) are located east of the house.

Individual Resource Status: building	Contributing
Individual Resource Status: building	Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: building	Non-Contributing

PROPERTY ADDRESS: 8205 Buckland Mill Road
PROPERTY NAME: House at 8205 Buckland Mill Road or Francis Tavern
CONSTRUCTION DATE: pre-1853
DHR NUMBER(S): 076-0313-0010, 076-0587

Primary Resource Information: Situated across Buckland Mill Road from the Isaac Meeks House (076-0117), this building faces west while the lot slopes gently to the east towards Broad Run. The two-story frame house has a stone foundation and was built in two phases. The first phase, containing the north portion of the house, was built as a side passage, single pile plan with a chimney on the south gable, by 1853. Later in the 19th century, a two-story addition was added to the south which, along with a 20th-century one-story addition on the east side, completes the house visible today. The three-bay house is currently clad in weatherboard with a gable roof and a vernacular one-story, two-bay front porch of concrete, wood and asphalt shingles of simple square post construction. There is a large central chimney and the house has six-over-six wood sash windows, a simple cornice, cornice returns, and an attic vent with a shed addition to the east side of the house. Based on the thickness of the walls, this frame building may have been built using log construction, while the upper framing includes hewn pole construction seen in numerous other Buckland resources dating to the second half of the 19th century. The second floor of the dwelling contains a passage along the east side providing a high degree of separation for the three

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upper bed chambers. The original house plan was likely linked to the building’s function as a tavern for which a license was issued to “Jn. A. and Jos. A. Francis” in 1853. The second floor may have been converted into workers' housing after serving as lodging for visitors associated with the tavern. The house is an important remnant of the mid- to late 19th-century success of the Buckland commercial and industrial enterprise. Two non-contributing late 20th-century buildings, a pump house and shed, are located to the side and behind the house.

Individual Resource Status: building	Contributing
Individual Resource Status: building	Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: building	Non-Contributing

PROPERTY ADDRESS: 8211 Buckland Mill Road
PROPERTY NAME: House at 8211 Buckland Mill Road
CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1960
DHR NUMBER(S): 076-0313-0032, 076-0445

Primary Resource Information: Situated on a relatively flat house lot on the east side of Buckland Mill Road and directly west of 8213 Buckland Mill Road (076-0446), this wood framed story and a half building above cinderblock foundation may have originally served as farm workers’ lodging associated with Buckland Farm. The windows are primarily six-over-six sash windows and a front porch is dominated by four 24-pane porch windows. Two small brick chimneys pierce the roof, the first at the central (oldest) portion of the house with standing seem metal roof. The second chimney protrudes from the northern portion, cutting through an asphalt shingle roof identical to the southern wing. Both wings appear to be additions, as is a small porch off the east gable of the house. The front porch is flanked by paired window bays with modern board and batten shutters. The rear façade contains two entrances into the cellar, one beneath the north wing and the other beneath the porch addition to the east of the main block. Two three-over-three fixed windows on the east and north walls of the porch extension provide light to this part of the building’s cellar.

Individual Resource Status: building	Non-Contributing
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PROPERTY ADDRESS: 8213 Buckland Mill Road
PROPERTY NAME: House at 8213 Buckland Mill Road
CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1960
DHR NUMBER(S): 076-0313-0033, 076-0446

Primary Resource Information: Situated on a relatively flat house lot on the east side of Buckland Mill Road and directly east of 8211 Buckland Mill Road (076-0445), this wood framed one-story building began its life as a handful of small wood frame sheds built sometime during the early 20th century. Two of the sheds were connected with an addition sometime ca. 1960 and converted into a small living quarters while the remaining shed and small addition formed a small enclosed parking area for tenants. Local residents attest to their original use as livestock house and storage buildings, although they are now abandoned.

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The primary domestic building includes a small brick corbelled chimney piercing a standing seam metal roof. The windows are primarily six pane fixed while the front and rear doors are nine-pane and the exterior is covered in scalloped bargeboard. The remaining shed and addition are covered by a flat sloping roof, have simple wooden doors, and the main portion contains a six pane fixed window along the north facade.

Individual Resource Status: building
Individual Resource Status: building

Non-Contributing
Non-Contributing

PROPERTY ADDRESS: 8215 Buckland Mill Road
PROPERTY NAME: House at 8215 Buckland Mill Road
CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1954
DHR NUMBER(S): 076-0313-0025

Primary Resource Information: This house is on a large flat lot. The single story house with wall shingles has a gable roof and cinderblock foundation with front stoop along the west facade. In general, the house includes wood frame six-over-six hanging sash windows. The south gable includes a small enclosed wooden porch. A cinderblock chimney extends from the crest of the roof close to the south gable.

Individual Resource Status: building

Non-Contributing

PROPERTY ADDRESS: 8217 Buckland Mill Road
PROPERTY NAME: House at 8217 Buckland Mill Road
CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1950
DHR NUMBER(S): 076-0313-0023

Primary Resource Information: This is a large lot that is relatively flat along the road (west) façade and slopes moderately towards the east. The single story dwelling with gable, gently sloping, asphalt-shingle roof and cinderblock foundation includes a front (west) stoop with overhang. An interior brick corbel-capped chimney extends from the crest of the roof. In general, the house is divided into three phases: an original north component with wooden, fixed six pane and four-over-four pane windows, a small lean-to addition on the east façade with metal one-over-one sash windows, and a second addition to the south, likely contemporary, with one-over-one sash windows. A wooden screen door covers a wooden frame door that serves as the residences primary entrance along the west facade.

Individual Resource Status: building

Non-Contributing

PROPERTY ADDRESS: 8219 Buckland Mill Road
PROPERTY NAME: House at 8219 Buckland Mill Road
CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1950
DHR NUMBER(S): 076-0313-0024, 076-0444

Primary Resource Information: This is a large lot that is relatively flat along the road (west) façade and

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slopes moderately towards the east. The single story dwelling with gable, gently sloping, asphalt-shingle roof and cinderblock foundation includes an overhanging full front porch. An interior brick corbel-capped chimney extends from the crest of the roof. In addition, the south gable includes a small enclosed porch surrounded by a larger open deck. In general, the house has wooden six-over-six hanging sash windows and there is a concrete bulkhead cellar entrance along the east house façade. A wooden screen door covers a wooden frame door that serves as the primary entrance along the west facade. The building may have originally served as a farm workers' cottage for Buckland Hall.

Individual Resource Status: building Non-Contributing

PROPERTY ADDRESS: 8220 Buckland Mill Road
PROPERTY NAME: Buckland Town Springheads
CONSTRUCTION DATE: late 18th-century
DHR NUMBER(S): 076-0313-0026

Primary Resource Information: Situated on the west side of Buckland Mill Road at the head of a meandering stream running east towards Broad Run are two springs covered with stone springheads. Located less than 100 feet from each other, the structures reflect similar construction methods, including dry-laid, locally procured stone, likely from the nearby quarry, stacked approximately three feet high. The approximately four foot square structures include an opening along the south or southeastern face and have larger, flat stones serving as a cover or roof. A probable cast iron object, likely part of a carriage or wagon, was incorporated into the structure, perhaps in the late 19th or early 20th century. The structures are believed to be original to the founding of the town. Both springs are referenced on the original town plat and are referenced in deeds associated with the town common and, later, the Eppa Hutton school house lot to the south.

Individual Resource Status: structure Contributing
Individual Resource Status: structure Contributing

PROPERTY ADDRESS: 8221 Buckland Mill Road
PROPERTY NAME: House at 8221 Buckland Mill Road
CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1985
DHR NUMBER(S): 076-0313-0030

Primary Resource Information: This is a large lot that is relatively flat along the road (west) facade. The single story raised ranch-style dwelling with gable, gently sloping, asphalt-shingle roof and cinderblock foundation includes an open one-story porch along the west façade while an open wooden deck extends from the opposite facade. A metal stove pipe punctuates the roofline along the northern half of the dwelling. In general, the house includes metal frame one-over-one hanging sash windows. The front (west) door is flanked by two door-length shutters similar to proportionately sized shutters adjacent windows along the other facades. To the east behind the house is an enclosed metal car port with one-over-one fixed sash windows along the north facade.

Individual Resource Status: building Non-Contributing

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Individual Resource Status: building

Non-Contributing

PROPERTY ADDRESS: 8223 Buckland Mill Road
PROPERTY NAME: House at 8223 Buckland Mill Road
CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1950
DHR NUMBER(S): 076-0313-0022

Primary Resource Information: This large house sits on a large relatively flat lot. The house is two stories with vinyl siding, a gable roof and a cinderblock foundation with front stoop and overhang along the north facade. In general, the house includes metal frame six-over-six hanging sash windows. The north facade includes a metal storm door in front of a wooden door flanked by door-length metal shutters, matching proportionately sided shutters on the first floor windows. A stretcher bond brick chimney extends from the crest of the roof close to the west gable. A small wooden deck extends from the western half of the north facade with a small overhang above the door.

Individual Resource Status: building

Non-Contributing

PROPERTY ADDRESS: 8225 Buckland Mill Road
PROPERTY NAME: House at 8225 Buckland Mill Road
CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1969
DHR NUMBER(S): 076-0313-0029

Primary Resource Information: This house is on a large lot that slopes slightly from front to back. The single story ranch-style dwelling with gable roof and cinderblock foundation includes two components. A stone veneer dominates the lower half of the eastern side's north facade while horizontal vinyl siding covers the remainder of the dwelling. The western component is apparently a converted garage that now serves as a family room with a brick end chimney on the west gable. The building's original chimney penetrates the asphalt shingle roof just north of the crest of the roof. In general, the house includes metal frame six-over-six hanging sash windows with two exceptions: a large single pane bay window along the north facade and metal frame one-over-one hanging sash windows on the western component. Located northeast of the house is a two-car garage with one bay converted into a work area. The wood framed building is covered with a standing-seam metal roof.

Individual Resource Status: building

Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: building

Non-Contributing

PROPERTY ADDRESS: 8227 Buckland Mill Road
PROPERTY NAME: House at 8227 Buckland Mill Road
CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1950
DHR NUMBER(S): 076-0313-0021

Primary Resource Information: This house sits on a large lot that is level along the road side and slopes moderately from front to back. The one-and-one-half-story vinyl sided house with gable roof has two dormers along the south (roadside) facade. The house has a full cellar with concrete bulkhead along the

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east gable. In general, the house includes metal frame six-over-six hanging sash windows. The north façade includes a metal storm door in front of a wooden door flanked by door-length metal shutters, matching proportionately sided shutters on the first floor windows. A stretcher bond brick end chimney exists along the east gable while an enclosed wooden porch extends from the back (north) façade and a covered parking area is attached to the west gable.

Individual Resource Status: building

Non-Contributing

PROPERTY ADDRESS: 8231 Buckland Mill Road
PROPERTY NAME: House at 8231 Buckland Mill Road
CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1950
DHR NUMBER(S): 076-0313-0020

Primary Resource Information: This house sits on a large, relatively flat lot along the road and slopes moderately from front to back. The two-story brick house with gable roof has two dormers along the south (roadside) façade matched with an extension above the back (north) facade with similar horizontal weatherboarding. The house has a full cellar with concrete bulkhead along the north façade. In general, the house includes metal frame two-over-two hanging sash windows, although two large fixed pane windows are located on the first floor of the roadside façade. The north façade includes a wooden neo-colonial door surround framing an elaborate wooden door with large oval window. A brick end chimney along the west gable separates the house from an enclosed one-story porch with gable roof. Along the east gable is an open wooden deck.

Individual Resource Status: building

Non-Contributing

PROPERTY ADDRESS: 8237 Buckland Mill Road
PROPERTY NAME: House at 8237 Buckland Mill Road
CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1970
DHR NUMBER(S): 076-0313-0019

Primary Resource Information: This house site on a large lot that is relatively flat along the road facade and slopes dramatically from front to back towards Broad Run to the northeast. The split-level two-story house with basement has a roughly H-shaped plan with a two-story west unit (basement and first floor), a three story east unit, and a two-story central connector (basement and first floor). The third story over the east unit, an addition to the house, as well as the north and south facades of the central connector, are covered with vinyl siding while the remainder of the house has stone cladding. A motley assortment of hanging sash and fixed pane windows are irregularly placed along the building's exterior matching with storm doors along the north, south, and east walls. A large stone clad chimney above the central connector springs forth from an asphalt shingled roof while a wooden deck wraps around the east and north sides. About 75 feet north of the house is a small, two-story stone clad guest house with a single room on each floor, a stone end chimney on the east gable, vertical board siding on the west gable and an asphalt shingle roof. The upper floor has two single pane fixed sash windows. Two small windows exist on the ground floor. Located on the northern portion of the property is an Indian spring referenced in documents regarding the early settlement and 19th-century life in Buckland

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Individual Resource Status: building
Individual Resource Status: building

Non-Contributing
Non-Contributing

PROPERTY ADDRESS: 8230 Buckland Mill Road
PROPERTY NAME: Buckland Hall, Buckland Farm
CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1774, 1806/7
DHR NUMBER(S): 076-0313-0043, 076-0032

Primary Resource Information: A long tree-lined driveway cuts through large horse pastures with board fencing leading to a circular drive at the main (north) entrance to Buckland Hall. The house is a stone two-story Georgian and Federal dwelling with a central-passage, single-pile plan. It has three interior end stone chimneys and the gabled roof is covered with slate and the house rests on a raised basement. The two-story pedimented portico is an early and dramatic element of the building. It has an oxeye window in the gable peak, dentilled cornice and flush board siding. The north porch consists of wooden posts and a simple balustrade, except for middle section which is Chippendale. The windows are nine-over-nine on the first floor and nine-over-six on the second floor except the gables windows which are six-over-six. The walls, chimneys, and foundation are constructed of coursed rubble and the roof has a box cornice with modillions. The front door is paneled with a transom and sidelights while the second-story porch doorway has a narrower paneled door with transom and a double row of sidelights. The walls on the second story front façade are weatherboarded and there are three windows. The addition of a smaller off-center window near the second-floor doorway is the only substantial alteration to the façade.

The property known as Buckland Hall was purchased by Samuel Love in 1774 from the heirs of Robert “King” Carter, who had acquired the property in 1724. He soon erected the stone and frame dwelling on a prominent rise to the south of Broad Run. When the town of Buckland was officially established and plotted in 1798, its layout followed that of an English axial village, with a primary thoroughfare (Mill Street) extending roughly north to south between Buckland Hall and the mill. This relationship between town and manor is visible in a panorama drawn of the town by Alfred Waud in 1863, and is still extant today. The Old Carolina Road, a major colonial thoroughfare, also crosses the property to the east of the house, and elements of the roadbed still remain. Samuel Love’s son, John, significantly expanded and enhanced his father’s building between 1806 and 1807, raising a three-bay wide two-story porch across the north façade, and embellishing both the interior and exterior with finely carved woodwork. This impressive dwelling befit John Love’s status as a prosperous merchant, plantation owner, speculator and entrepreneur.

In 1853, Temple Mason Washington conveyed Buckland Farm to Major Richard Bland Lee II, son of Congressman Richard Bland Lee of Sully, nephew of “Lighthorse Harry” Lee, and first cousin of General Robert E. Lee. Richard Bland Lee and his descendants lived at Buckland Farm until 1935. Mrs. Richard Bland Lee’s first cousin, the painter John Singer Sargent, visited Buckland Hall on several occasions during the late 19th century and painted a rare watercolor of the house in 1887. He also painted a view of the icehouse and three landscapes of various views of the farm. In 1935, the property was sold to Mitchell Harrison, who hired architect Irwin Fleming for the restoration of the main house. The property was later sold to Thomas Mellon Evans, a noted Wall Street financier, philanthropist and horse breeder.

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Buckland Hall Farm has also been known for its horses, beginning in the 1780s with John and Samuel Love Jr.'s import of fine Arabian and European horses for breeding, including the stallions "Mahomet" and "Spread Eagle" whose bloodlines are listed among the origins of the modern thoroughbred. Love's operation became one of the first large-scale breeding farms in Virginia along with "Salisbury" and "Bowling Green." A 20th-century owner, Thomas Mellon Evans spent four decades developing a state-of-the-art thoroughbred farm at Buckland Farm, the first in Virginia to be laid out in the Kentucky style. His championship horses included Pleasant Colony, winner of the 1981 Kentucky Derby and Preakness Stakes.

Approximately 72.5 acres of the northern portion of the farm is within the expanded district boundaries, including the main house and an intact portion of the Old Carolina Road. There are numerous secondary resources on the property, many of which contribute to the period of significance for Buckland Hall individually (see PIF for 076-0032), but do not fall within the period of significance for the Buckland Historic District. Resources within the current boundaries include a stone springhouse, with a foundation and sill contemporary with the house, with a wood shingle gabled roof and vertical wood siding in the gable ends, located on the circular driveway on the northeast side of the front yard; a c. 1960s wood frame, ranch-style guest house located behind and south of the main house; a c. 1940s shed built of concrete block with corrugated metal roof located is just southwest of the main house, a c. 1940s wood frame, three-bay garage behind the main house; a small c. 1950s wood frame tool house near the garage; an in-ground modern swimming pool behind the house; a c. 1945 cattle barn with metal gambrel roof with weatherboarded walls and attached dairy located northwest of main house and currently used for storage and as a lounge, a c. 1945 wood frame granary with sloping sides and horizontal slat siding on the inside, vertical board siding on the outside, that is now used as machine shop and is located across the road from the dairy barn and northwest of the main house; and a c. 1970s run-in shed located at the northeast corner of the property. In addition, a small family cemetery enclosed by a board fence is located in a pasture under a grove of trees approximately 500 feet northeast of the main house. Samuel Love's (1727-1787) headstone documents his death and burial at the age of 67, and other unmarked graves are nearby. A portion of the Old Carolina Road runs northeast of the house, leading towards an early ford across Broad Run just below Kinsley Mill. During the Civil War, there were military encampments on the property probably in 1862 and 1863 when Union forces were in and around the mills and during the Battle of Buckland Races. A number of these sites are documented on additional acreage outside the bounds of the expanded Buckland Historic District, but some of these encampments likely extended across portions of Buckland Hall that fall within the district.

Individual Resource Status: building	Contributing
Individual Resource Status: building	Contributing
Individual Resource Status: site	Contributing
Individual Resource Status: structure	Contributing
Individual Resource Status: building	Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: building	Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: building	Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: building	Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: building	Non-Contributing

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Individual Resource Status: structure	Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: structure	Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: structure	Non-Contributing

PROPERTY ADDRESS: 8241 Buckland Mill Road
PROPERTY NAME: Kinsley House, miller's house
CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1890
DHR NUMBER(S): 076-0313-0018, 076-0184

Primary Resource Information: The Kinsley House, also known as the miller's house, and cemetery are surrounded by manicured lawn and mature forest, on an elevated parcel overlooking Broad Run. There is a long gravel drive to the house and an historic family cemetery is located near the driveway southwest of the main house. The dwelling is a two-story, three-bay, frame, vernacular I-house with a center gable. The roof is covered with standing-seam metal and the walls are covered with German or channeled siding. The house is said to have been built on an old foundation (c. 1794), probably dating to the original occupation of the property, but this has not been confirmed archaeologically. It has a brick and random rubble stone foundation and two brick interior end chimneys, one with a corbelled cap. The windows are six-over-six double-hung sash and the west gable is pedimented. There is a one-story one-bay front porch with a gabled roof and slender wooden columns. An enclosed porch and early one-story addition are on the east side of the house, while modern decks have been built on the north and west sides of the house. The house is directly associated with the mill and stone granary (076-0118, 076-0313-0017), and others historically known resources that comprise site 44PW1774.

Situated to the east and south of the main house are two single-story wood framed outbuildings that likely date to the early 20th century. To the southeast is a small board and batten sided wood framed building with metal standing ridge roof built atop a fieldstone foundation repaired in places with concrete blocks. A simple, windowless wooden door allows access from the north façade while three-over-three fixed pane windows provide lighting through the west gable and east wall. Further to the south is a larger converted three bay stable on a loose fieldstone foundation that currently serves as a storage shed. Three Dutch doors along the south façade and a larger door along the east gable provide access to the interior. This building is also board and batten with a standing seem metal roof. To the southwest of the main house is a small family cemetery with at least a dozen stones consisting primarily of the Delaplane family. The death dates range from 1883-1941 and include the undated stone of Thos. C. Robinson "Faithful Servant" who was most likely an African-American.

Individual Resource Status: building	Contributing
Individual Resource Status: building	Contributing
Individual Resource Status: building	Contributing
Individual Resource Status: site	Contributing

PROPERTY ADDRESS: 8241 Buckland Mill Road
PROPERTY NAME: Kinsley Mill and Granary
CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1790, Euro-American- Late 18th to early 20th century

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DHR NUMBER(S): 076-0313-0017, 076-0118, 44PW1774

Primary Resource Information: The Kinsley Mill and Granary (076-0118 and 076-0313-0017) were part of a large mill complex in operation on Broad Run between the late 18th and early 20th centuries. The c. 1790 granary predated the Kinsley Mill which was rebuilt in the mid-19th century on a c. 1794 mill foundation. The granary is a two-and-a-half story stone building with a metal gabled roof and nine-paned casement windows. The doors are heavy wood batten doors constructed of single-beaded tongue and groove with wrought nails and wrought iron strap hinges. The granary sat on a high stone foundation with walls constructed of roughly cut local sandstone. It was connected to the mill by a second-story walkway. After 1979, the granary was sold and the building was moved to a location several miles away, leaving portions of the foundations. The mill was a two-and-one-half-story frame building on a high rubble stone foundation. The mill was dismantled and partially buried in the 1960s when Broad Run was dammed for the construction of Lake Manassas by City of Manassas, but the foundations remain. The mill and granary were originally owned by John and Charles Love, and played an important role in the commercial success of Buckland and the surrounding farms. In addition, a miller's house (076-0184 and 076-0313-0018), mill race and dam, a cooper's shop, and a portion of the Old Carolina Road completed the mill complex.

Daniel Delaplane bought Kinsley Mill from the Loves in the late 1790s, and it remained in this family through much of the 20th century, as indicated by markers in the family cemetery. The mill and granary foundations and associated resources are now an archaeological site (44PW1774), partially submerged by the flooding of Lake Manassas. They no longer qualify as contributing buildings within the Buckland Historic District, but they do form a contributing archaeological site measuring approximately 725' x 630', with high potential for uncovering important subsurface remains. Numerous agricultural and architectural items dating to the 19th and early 20th centuries were recovered during a brief survey in 2000.

Individual Resource Status: site

Contributing

PROPERTY ADDRESS: 8405 Buckland Mill Road

PROPERTY NAME: House at 8405 Buckland Mill Road

CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1961

DHR NUMBER(S): 076-0313-0041

Primary Resource Information: Situated on a small lot sloping gently east towards Lake Manassas is a single story house with a split-level two-story wing extending east off the rear of the building. A fieldstone veneer covers the majority of the building save the overhand portion of the split-level wing, the upper floor consisting of stucco over an open garage port. The windows are primarily one-over-one fixed sash with a large bay window on the single story portion of the rear façade and a sixteen pane fixed bay window on the front façade. A fieldstone end chimney on the south gable is accompanied by a metal stove pipe emanating from midway along the crest of the rear wing. The front door is metal with a fan light and the east façade is entered through sliding glass doors while a simple windowless wooden door and a metal door allow exterior access to the basement from the north façade and car port, respectively. The front and rear porches are simple concrete slab with an overhang above the front. The roof is covered in asphalt shingle.

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Individual Resource Status: building

Non-Contributing

Lee Highway/U.S. Route 29/U.S. Route 15

PROPERTY ADDRESS: 16100 Lee Highway
PROPERTY NAME: Road to Haymarket/Old Toll Road
CONSTRUCTION DATE: Euro-American- 18th to early 20th centuries
DHR NUMBER(S): 076-0313-0048, 44PW1775

Primary Resource Information: The early road to Haymarket, which was a portion of the Old Carolina Road stretching from Maryland to North Carolina, served as an important colonial transportation route for the inland areas of Fauquier and Prince William Counties. During the late 18th century, as the area that became Buckland developed around an early grist mill, this road served as the primary means of moving people and goods in and out of the thriving settlement. The construction of the Fauquier and Alexandria Turnpike displaced some of the traffic on the old road to Haymarket, but it continued to serve as a viable and vital transportation artery into the 20th century. During the Battle of Buckland Mills (030-5152), the Haymarket Road was the route of retreat for the Union forces evacuating Buckland as the Confederate forces pushed them north out of the town. On a 1933 map, the road is still labeled 'Old Toll Road,' signifying its long-held significance.

Much of the Haymarket Road has been altered by the improvement of U.S. Rt. 15, but this portion of the old roadbed survives in good condition and has the potential to reveal important information about the region's transportation development, and events occurring during the Battle of Buckland Mills. The remaining roadbed lies between the northwest bounds of a largely untouched sixteen-acre parcel situated at the intersection of U. S. Routes 29 and 15, and four additional parcels all historically linked to Cerro Gordo plantation. This historic roadbed is a significant visual element of Cerro Gordo's, the Battle of Buckland Mills, and the Buckland Historic District's historic landscape and setting.

Individual Resource Status: site

Contributing

PROPERTY ADDRESS: U.S. Route 29/15 at Broad Run
PROPERTY NAME: Historic Kingpin Bridge Abutments and Northbound Bridge over Broad Run along U.S. Route 29/15
CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1805-1807, c. 1980
DHR NUMBER(S): 076-0313-0045, 076-5121

Two stone bridge abutments (44PW1659-0050), slightly overgrown with vegetation, are located just south of the c. 1980 northbound bridge of U.S. Route 29/15 over Broad Run and represent a key element of the 1805-1807 wooden kingpin bridge across Broad Run. After the frame section washed away, this bridge was rebuilt c. 1827 as part of the construction of the Alexandria-Warrenton Turnpike, overseen by Claudius Crozet during the mid-1820s, and was replaced by an iron through-truss span in 1890. The abutments are on opposite sides of the creek and a central pier once existed within the creek itself. The two abutments, roughly rectangular in plan, are formed of rough cut local greenstone repointed several times with mud

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mortar, lime mortar, and most recently, portland cement. Each abutment is approximately 20 ft north-south by 10 feet east-west and designed in the king pin style to allow for the rise and fall of ice when Broad Run would freeze. A written travel account from 1909 documents the conversion of the structure to an iron bridge with a timber deck around 1890. The northbound U.S. Route 29 bridge was built around 1980, replacing a 1927 structure, and is not a contributing element to the district.

Individual Resource Status: structure

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: structure

Non-Contributing

PROPERTY ADDRESS: U.S. Route 29/15 at Broad Run

PROPERTY NAME: Southbound Bridge over Broad Run along U.S. Route 29/15

CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1953

DHR NUMBER(S): 076-0313-0044, 076-5120

The 1953 bridge over Broad Run accommodates southbound traffic on U.S. Route 15/29 through Buckland. It is situated directly north across a grass median from the 1980 northbound bridge over the creek. The area surrounding the bridge is cleared, comprising manicured grass and rip rap lightly overgrown with vegetation. The bridge was installed when Route 15/29 became a divided four lane highway c. 1953. The deck, approximately 150 feet long and 40 feet wide, is segmented slab construction with reinforced concrete girders. The girders are supported by solid piers with overhanging concrete caps. Above the deck, a single tie concrete rail runs along both sides of the bridge. At the termini, steel guardrails are affixed to the rails and extend beyond the bridge to line the roadway. The bridge is in fair to good condition, although the deck has been repeatedly repaired. While the structure has good physical integrity, it is one of the most common bridge types built in the commonwealth during this time and does not exhibit distinctive construction techniques.

Individual Resource Status: structure

Non-Contributing

PROPERTY ADDRESS: 16124 Lee Highway

PROPERTY NAME: House at 16124 Lee Highway

CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1979

DHR NUMBER(S): 076-0313-0038

Primary Resource Information: This relatively level house lot slopes moderately west. The ranch style house with brick veneer along the southeast façade includes a lower story entry from the northwest facade. The remaining three exterior walls consist of horizontal vinyl siding with the lowest story exposed on the north and west walls as cinderblock. The front (southeast) stoop with overhang has flanking wooden turned columns on brick piers. A small one-story deck extends above the lower entryway on the northwest facade. In general, the house includes metal nine-over-nine hanging sash windows and yet the two bays flanking the front door include bay window. A stretcher bond brick interior chimney with corbelled cap punctures the asphalt shingle roof and the two car garage door opens along the northeast end of the southeast facade. A small frame gable roof guest house is situated to the northeast about fifty feet from the house.

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Individual Resource Status: building
Individual Resource Status: building

Non-Contributing
Non-Contributing

PROPERTY ADDRESS: 16126 Lee Highway
PROPERTY NAME: House at 16126 Lee Highway
CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1978
DHR NUMBER(S): 076-0313-0037

Primary Resource Information: This is a relatively level house lot sloping moderately southwest to the road. The ranch style house with brick veneer along the south façade includes a lower story entry from north façade. The remaining three exterior walls consist of vertical wood sheathing with the lowest story exposed on the north and west walls as plastered-over cinderblock. The front (south) porch includes a concrete slab with overhanging extension of the dwelling's roof and iron railing with decorative cast iron supports. A small one-story deck extends above the lower entryway. In general, the house includes metal one-over-one hanging sash windows. A stretcher bond brick interior chimney with corbelled cap punctures the asphalt shingle roof and the two car garage door opens along the east gable.

Individual Resource Status: building

Non-Contributing

PROPERTY ADDRESS: 16205 Lee Highway
PROPERTY NAME: Isaac Meeks House
CONSTRUCTION DATE: c.1803
DHR NUMBER(S): 076-0313-0027, 076-0117

Primary Resource Information: Situated at the crest of a rise on Lot 8 of the original Buckland town plan, the house is stabilized, but in poor condition. Constructed c. 1803 by George Britton, the original portion of the house measured 16 feet square, exceeding the minimum 12 foot square requirement placed on buyers of undeveloped lots by the Trustees of Buckland. This simple 1 ½ story frame building was built facing south adjacent to Fayette Street. It has a brick and stone chimney built above a rubble stone foundation and contains three rooms: a low cellar, a single primary room on the first floor, and a garret. Many of its original architectural features remain. This building is constructed of hewn and pit-sawn members with traditional heavy timber frame construction, using hand-forged nails typical of work dating prior to c. 1815. The original house was joined to a new, two-story frame house using hewn-pole construction and constructed adjacent to the east gable around 1870. This changed the orientation of the building towards the east and Buckland Mill Road. Some improvements were made to the original building at that time, and it became the service wing for the new, larger house. The current building is a two-story, frame, vernacular side-gable with a full-facade front porch. The roof is standing-seam metal and the walls are covered with brick-tex siding. The windows on the main block are six-over-six double-hung sash. The one-story, three-bay porch has replacement four inch square posts and a replacement balustrade with wooden pickets. Limited renovations were undertaken in the mid-20th century. There are three non-contributing buildings on this lot including a single-car, frame garage with vertical wood siding and an asphalt shingle roof (c.1940), a plywood privy with vertical board siding (c.1940), and a small poultry house (c.1980s). The dwelling was constructed as part of a tanyard development on the southern edge of Buckland which

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persisted from at least 1799-1825. The original house, now the rear wing, is the only extant example of the small one-room houses that served as the most basic level of housing in Buckland in the first years of the town's development. The two-story section to the east was added about 1870 and serves as one of at least six examples in Buckland of round pole framing, a favored local building practice during the second half of the 19th century.

Individual Resource Status: building	Contributing
Individual Resource Status: building	Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: building	Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: building	Non-Contributing

PROPERTY ADDRESS: 16206 Lee Highway
PROPERTY NAME: Richard Gill House
CONSTRUCTION DATE: by 1796
DHR NUMBER(S): 076-0313-0012, 076-0185

Primary Resource Information: Situated on Lot 3 of the original Buckland town plan, the Richard Gill House faces Elizabeth Street to the south and Fayette Street to the west and is surrounded by mature trees with a vegetable and flower garden on the west side of the lot. The house was constructed in three parts. The earliest section is a one-and-one-half-story log house oriented east-west with a stone foundation and a large stone chimney in the west gable end built by Gill prior to 1796. It was raised to two stories after the Civil War as the original resource is seen in the Alfred Waud panoramic sketch of 1863. The house was again enlarged in the 1880s with the construction of a two-story addition across the west gable. The current roof is metal and the walls are weatherboarded and stuccoed. The interior end brick flues have corbelled caps and the windows are six-over-six double-hung sash. There is a one-story frame shed addition off the rear. There is an old board and batten shed and a modern shed to the rear of the house. This dwelling is among the oldest and least altered of Buckland's houses. It pre-dates the incorporation of Buckland in 1798, and likely helped frame the early layout of the town. The Gill House is a rare and well-preserved example of an early house type that is representative of the first generation of resources erected in Buckland. Gill's blacksmith shop is also documented by deed, and is likely a substantially intact archaeological site. As a blacksmith, Richard Gill was an important member of Buckland's artisan community, and his dwelling and shop area are important contributing factors to Buckland's historic importance.

Individual Resource Status: building	Contributing
Individual Resource Status: building	Contributing
Individual Resource Status: building	Non-Contributing

PROPERTY ADDRESS: 16208 Lee Highway
PROPERTY NAME: Ned Distiller's House
CONSTRUCTION DATE: c.1819
DHR NUMBER(S): 076-0313-0013, 076-0119

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Primary Resource Information: Situated on Lot 13 of the original Buckland town plan, Ned Distiller's house is surrounded by old trees and landscaped yard. The house was constructed c.1819 as a one-and-one-half-story two-room vernacular building. A later wing on the west side was demolished and rebuilt around 1988 during restoration of the dilapidated building which included the construction of a larger, one-and-one-half-story addition to the west. There is a small brick interior chimney in the front gable end. The building includes a front full gable end standing-seam metal roof and a one-story, three bay porch, with utilitarian, plain wood posts raised on piers. The house retains many of its original architectural details, including the enclosed staircase, joists, floors, framing and nails. Deed research documents that the property was owned by Ned Distiller, a free African American who constructed the house around 1819. This house is an extremely rare and early example of a dwelling that can be linked to the free, vibrant African American community in Buckland during the early 19th century. The archaeological remains of an earlier kitchen, located on another portion of Lot 13 are documented through early property deeds. A small frame shed, listed as a contributing resource on early VDHR site forms, was destroyed between 1988 and 2005.

Individual Resource Status: building

Contributing

PROPERTY ADDRESS: 16210 Lee Highway
PROPERTY NAME: Hazel House
CONSTRUCTION DATE: c.1950
DHR NUMBER(S): 076-0313-0014

Primary Resource Information: Situated on the crest of a rise and facing south along U.S. Route 29 (Lee Highway), the Hazel House is a simple one-and-one-half-story Cape Cod style concrete block cottage with ground-level rear porch, built circa 1950. With a three bay façade built over a concrete block foundation, the house has a side gable roof clad in composition shingle with two gable dormers and a one-story, three bay, plain porch with square posts and square wood balusters constructed of wood and concrete block. The driveway west of house is believed to coincide with the path of Elizabeth Street, part of the original Buckland town plan.

Individual Resource Status: building

Non-Contributing

PROPERTY ADDRESS: 16211 Lee Highway
PROPERTY NAME: Buckland Methodist Church
CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1856
DHR NUMBER(S): 076-0313-0015, 076-0116

Primary Resource Information: Built within the bounds of Lot 16 of the original Buckland town plan, the church and cemetery are situated on a knoll overlooking the Alexandria-Warrenton Turnpike (now U.S. Rt. 29/Lee Highway). The church is typical of simple, vernacular, mid-19th century country churches in Virginia. It is a frame, one-and-one-half-story, front-gabled rectangular block. The church is relatively unadorned except for the small open belfry which has a bracketed cornice and delicate sawn vergeboard framing the openings. The gabled roof has a box cornice and is clad in standing seam metal. There are two interior brick flues, one of which is hooded. The walls are weatherboarded with single cornerboards

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and the low foundation, which is covered with weatherboarding, is stone. The front windows are six-over-six replacement sash, while the remaining windows are the original nine-over-nine variety. The front door is a six-panel replacement door and the one-bay portico was added in the 1970s. The original door configuration included two front doors, one to the main part of the church, and the second to the surviving upper balcony which was designated for African-American members of the congregation. The cupola, centered on the north end of the roof, is square in form with a pyramidal roof and was added after the Civil War. The building's 1856 construction date is based on an inscription on a board in the attic, including the names of the builders, Leslie Sanders and Thurston Brown. The church was built on the stone foundation of an earlier c. 1790s church. It is one of five churches in Prince William County that pre-date the Civil War, and appears to be the only antebellum example left in the county of a frame temple-form country church, a type widely favored in the 1820s to the 1850s. A circular gravel driveway leads up to the church and cemetery, the latter divided into a handful of interments immediately north of the church with the remaining marked graves on the western extent of the town lot. There are about 60 graves, some unmarked, and some stones are worn and illegible. The earliest burial is Willie Boteler (6/7/1859-1/25/186(1?)) and the Reverend John Steadman Trone, the village blacksmith and lay preacher (1802-1885), is also buried here. The cemetery also includes an African-American section of the cemetery identified by numerous unmarked stones. Overall, the cemetery is of low-medium artistic value. There is also an early 20th-century privy behind the church.

Individual Resource Status: building	Contributing
Individual Resource Status: building	Contributing
Individual Resource Status: site	Contributing

PROPERTY ADDRESS: 16221 Lee Highway
PROPERTY NAME: House at 16221 Lee Highway
CONSTRUCTION DATE: ca. 1926
DHR NUMBER(S): 076-0313-0042, 076-0300

Primary Resource Information: Situated on a flat house lot directly south of U.S. Route 29/15 is a story and a half vernacular three bay frame house with numerous outbuildings. The concrete block foundation has stucco over the main block, but a rear addition is untreated. The first floor windows are six-over-six fixed sash except for one-over-one fixed sash on the enclosed front porch which covered in similar vertical panel board as the remainder of the building. Two brick chimneys (one corbelled) pierce the standing seem metal roof while a tall brick chimney stack with stucco extends far above the back addition. The rear addition has horizontal aluminum siding on the south and east exterior walls, the southeast corner being an enclosed porch with multiple one-over-one fixed sash windows and a metal screen rear door. A simple wooden five tread stairway with wooden handrail leads to a front porch door situated to the left of center, offset from a central dormer with a five-over-five fixed pane window. Fixed six pane windows allow light into the half story, although the window is missing from the east gable, and a single four pane window allows light into a small cellar room evidently accessed from the interior only.

The property contains numerous outbuildings, some of which appear to date to the turn of the 20th century or earlier. Two large modern gambrel roof wood frame sheds are situated to the southeast of the main

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house while a complex of earlier buildings, some nearly destroyed, extend back from the house to the south in two rows, the westernmost extending at least two hundred feet. A two-story barn with standing seem metal roof is located just west of the modern sheds. It has a wooden door situated along the rear west edge of the south gable and a single three-over-three fixed window provides light to the upper story. The row of buildings along the west edge of the property, extending south, begins with a single story wood framed storage shed. It has wooden doors at both gable ends and the roof has collapsed. To the south approximately fifty feet is a similarly sized wood frame garage with an opening at the west gable and a corrugated sheet metal roof. Adjacent and to the south of the garage is a wood frame story-and-a-half shed with lean-to addition. Windows in the upper story are missing, but two openings in the gable end doors are still extant. The roof of the main portion is corrugated sheet metal while the lean-to incorporates standing seem and is open to the south.

Individual Resource Status: building	Contributing
Individual Resource Status: building	Contributing
Individual Resource Status: building	Contributing
Individual Resource Status: building	Contributing
Individual Resource Status: building	Contributing
Individual Resource Status: building	Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: building	Non-Contributing

PROPERTY ADDRESS: 16230 Lee Highway
PROPERTY NAME: House at 16230 Lee Highway
CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1982
DHR NUMBER(S): 076-0313-0034

Primary Resource Information: This large lot slopes gently upward to the north from the road. The single story ranch style house with vinyl siding has a gable roof and poured concrete foundation with cast faux-brick veneer. The front stoop and overhang cover a metal storm door along the south (roadside) facade. A garage extends east from the gable, mimicking the dwelling's exterior appearance, while a basement underpins the remainder of the house. In general, the house includes wooden frame six-over-six hanging sash windows. A corbel capped, stretcher bond brick exterior end chimney separates the main portion of the house from the garage. Northeast of the house is a flat roofed wood-framed building with multiple small rooms.

Individual Resource Status: building	Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: building	Non-Contributing

Cerro Gordo Road

PROPERTY ADDRESS: 7725 Cerro Gordo Road
PROPERTY NAME: House at 7725 Cerro Gordo Road
CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1982
DHR NUMBER(S): 076-0313-0039

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Primary Resource Information: This relatively level house lot slopes moderately northeast. The split-level brick foundation house with vinyl siding on the first and second floors is underpinned by a full cellar with three car garage. The front (southwest) stoop with overhang has wooden columns. A wooden deck extends from the northeast façade of the first story, covering a small area adjacent the garage below. In general, the house includes an asphalt shingle roof and metal six-over-six hanging sash windows. A corbelled stretcher bond brick end chimney with corbelled cap separates the garage from the main section of the house. Near the house are a large frame horse barn with skylights and asphalt shingled roof and a large frame garage/storage shed with metal siding and a frame lean-to.

Individual Resource Status: building	Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: building	Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: building	Non-Contributing

PROPERTY ADDRESS: 7808 Cerro Gordo Road
PROPERTY NAME: House at 7808 Cerro Gordo Road, Union Firing Line
CONSTRUCTION DATE: ca. 1900, Euro-American- 19th and early 20th centuries
DHR NUMBER(S): 076-0313-0035, 44PW1603

Primary Resource Information: The small barn known as the ‘Fisherman’s Shack’ is located at the southeast corner of a small, relatively flat field south of Cerro Gordo Road. The single story vernacular agricultural building with horizontal wooden lapped weatherboarding has a gable roof and sits on piers. The north gable includes a double barn door opening outward while a simple wooden batten door enters along the east façade. A single, six-over-six hanging sash wooden frame window exists along the midpoint of each façade. The building is covered by an asphalt shingled roof. This building was lived in by Richard Bland Lee IV, vice president of the American Sugar Refinery and former owner of Cerro Gordo, following an accident that left him permanently injured in the late 1920s.

Site 44PW1603 comprises the archaeological remains of the Union firing/defensive line for the Battle of Buckland Mills on October 19, 1863 (030-5152), as well as an early 19th-century dwelling site, and an historic late 18th-century road bed extending along the southern edge of the site to the edge of Broad Run. The southern edge of the site is near the location of the historic Buckland Mill Dam, in use from the late 18th to the early 20th century, and the Buckland Quarry, used throughout the historic periods represented by the Buckland Historic District (076-0313 and 44PW1659). Documentary research into the Battle of Buckland Mills indicated that this locale, despite its steep slope, has a high potential to yield archaeological information about the movements and positions of regiments during the battle. Initial archaeological survey work across the roughly 1.3-acre site has identified artifactual evidence of the Civil War battle, as well as a 19th century dwelling site, possibly associated with Cerro Gordo.

Individual Resource Status: building	Contributing
Individual Resource Status: site	Contributing

PROPERTY ADDRESS: 7823 Cerro Gordo Road
PROPERTY NAME: House at 7823 Cerro Gordo Road

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CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1974
DHR NUMBER(S): 076-0313-0040

Primary Resource Information: This relatively level house lot slopes slightly northeast. The split-level two-story stretcher bond brick foundation house with asphalt shingled roof is dominated by numerous regularly spaced wooden six-over-six sash windows, each with flat arches. Along the front (southwest) façade is a two bay porch with wooden spindrels. A wooden deck extends from the northeast façade of the first story. A stretcher bond brick end chimney with corbelled cap separates the garage from the main section of the house. The gables and northeast façade includes horizontal wood weatherboards along the second floor, a large bay window along the midpoint of the first story, and two glass double doors surely intending to open onto a second story porch that no longer exists. A large two car garage with vertical board sheathing and a gable roof covered with asphalt shingles is located fifty feet northeast of the house.

Individual Resource Status: building	Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: building	Non-Contributing

PROPERTY ADDRESS: 8001 Cerro Gordo Road
PROPERTY NAME: Cerro Gordo Plantation
CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1827, c. 1925, Native American- Indeterminate; Euro-American- Late 18th to 1st half 20th century
DHR NUMBER(S): 076-0313-0036, 076-0593, 44PW1755

Primary Resource Information: Situated on a high knoll overlooking the Buckland Historic District stands Cerro Gordo. Flanked by a circular drive on the southeast side of the house and a modern in-ground swimming pool and tennis court on the west, the well- manicured yard and garden include stone terraces and walkways built in 1939 and 1940 by owner Stanley Brewster, a Washington D.C. architect, following the paths of previous 19th-century landscaping elements. A man-made pond is in the pasture behind the stables.

An impressive Federal Revival dwelling, designed and built of random stone by Phillip Harry Lee, a descendant of Lighthorse Harry Lee around 1925, the house incorporates the 22-inch thick stone foundation and chimneys of a c. 1827 frame house built for Mrs. Alexander and later owned by the Hunton family before and during the Civil War. The house burned sometime in the early 20th century, but its remains were used to guide the design and plan of the current building. Built of stone quarried on the property, the house is a two-and-a-half story, central hall, single-pile main block flanked by two-story wings (the earlier building did not possess flanking wings). The main block has a gable roof and two interior end stone chimneys. The main block has two small gabled dormers with nine-light sash on the front roof, while each wing has wall dormers on both sides of the roof. The remaining fenestration is 6/6 double-hung sash. The building has shallow unadorned molded cornices and the roof is clad in standing-seam metal. The Federal style doorway with semi-elliptical fanlight and sidelights under a stone arch was altered between 1951 and 1954, enlarging the earlier flat lintel design. There is a simple stone front stoop with three risers. The facade is symmetrical, but the windows display an unusual arrangement where the top windows do not line up with the bottom windows. The chimneys are not true interior end chimneys- they extend a short

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distance from the outside wall. The three-bay full-width single-story porch on the back of the house has stone columns and stone steps. It was originally screened but was in-filled with stone and windows during 1951-54 renovations, carried out by architect Charles F. Hungerford. There are two hipped-roof side town lots, Washington and Jefferson Streets, bridges and fords crossing Broad Run, and the town quarry (44PW1659). These include Lots 47 and 48, built on by George Britton, and Lot 38, built on by Samuel and Celia King.

The archaeological site contains the buried remains of the core area of Cerro Gordo plantation (076-0593/076-0313-0036), as well as standing earthworks and buried artifacts relating to the Civil War Battle of Buckland Mills (030-5152). Among the outbuildings known to exist on the property, through the presence of visible foundations and documentary references, are an ice house, kitchen, slave quarters, log wash house, smoke house, carriage house, summer house, and a possible Indian burial mound. The Civil War fortifications are extant within the southern portion of the site, but war-related activities took place across the property. The famous Alfred Waud drawing of 1863, which depicts the town of Buckland, was drawn from Cerro Gordo and shows Union gun placements in the foreground. Artifacts recovered from a brief survey in 2000 revealed evidence of both Civil War engagements on the property and 19th- and early 20th-century activities associated with the operation of Cerro Gordo farm. Contributing elements on the Cerro Gordo property that are directly associated with Buckland have been included within Site 44PW1659.

Individual Resource Status: building	Contributing
Individual Resource Status: structure	Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: structure	Non-Contributing
Individual Resource Status: building	Contributing
Individual Resource Status: building	Contributing
Individual Resource Status: site	Contributing
Individual Resource Status: structure	Contributing
Individual Resource Status: building	Contributing
Individual Resource Status: site	Contributing

James Madison Highway

PROPERTY ADDRESS: 7814 James Madison Highway
PROPERTY NAME: House at 7814 James Madison Highway
CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1987
DHR NUMBER(S): 076-0313-0046

Primary Resource Information: Situated on a largely wooded lot adjacent the Old Toll Road/Road to Haymarket is a wood frame two-story dwelling with concrete foundation and plain wood siding. An asphalt shingle roof covers the three bay front façade with metal six-over-six double-hung sash windows. A wooden porch wraps around the south and east walls ending in a small enclosed room a stock metal nine pane door with two one-over-one sash windows along the east gable. The room also has a rear entrance and the north façade has a seemingly random arrangement of windows, similar in manufacture to others on the house. A post and rail fence encloses a small area to the rear of the building.

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Individual Resource Status: building

Non-Contributing

PROPERTY ADDRESS: 7804 James Madison Highway
PROPERTY NAME: House at 7804 James Madison Highway
CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1970
DHR NUMBER(S): 076-0313-0047

Primary Resource Information: Situated on a largely wooded, relatively level lot adjacent U.S. Route 15, is a two-story split-level dwelling with asphalt shingle roof and brick/aluminum siding façade covering a concrete foundation. A large brick corbelled end chimney located along the gable is flanked by a single pane window and a metal six-over-six double-hung sash window, the latter is typical of most windows for the building. The asymmetrical four bay front façade has an offset doorway, while the rear façade reverses this arrangement with the ground level doorway and a second story exit onto a wooden deck whose stairs lead to a parking area adjacent the end chimney. A two-bay wood framed garage stands fifty feet away from the main house with simple vertical wood siding and a standing seam metal roof.

Individual Resource Status: building

Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: building

Non-Contributing

PROPERTY ADDRESS: Various (see below)
PROPERTY NAME: Town of Buckland
CONSTRUCTION DATE: Native American-Indeterminate, African- and Euro-American- Late 18th through 20th centuries
DHR NUMBER(S): 076-0313, 44PW1659, 44PW1659-0001 through -0053

Primary Resource Information: This archaeological site represents the town of Buckland, located along Broad Run in Prince William County, and is contained within the Buckland Historic District (076-0313). The town grew around a natural ford along the run and a mill that was in place by c. 1774 serving Samuel Love's plantation and the surrounding area. By the end of the 18th century, about twenty buildings were concentrated along the banks of Broad Run near the mill. In 1798, the town of Buckland was officially established. The town was laid out in a typical block grid which deviates in some areas according to geography. The main thoroughfares were Mill Street, running north to south from the mill (076-0112/076-0313-0007) to Buckland Hall (076-0032/076-0313-0043), and what became the Fauquier and Alexandria Turnpike (modern U.S. Rt. 29) running east to west. The 48 lot grid includes many similarly sized lots, with 37 located on the west side of Broad Run, and 11 on the east side. Several town lots already had standing buildings when the town was created in 1798. Purchasers of undeveloped town lots were required to construct modest dwellings within seven years, ensuring that many, if not most of Buckland's lots saw at least some development in the early 19th century. Fifteen early buildings are extant, including fourteen on town lots as well as the standing mill, along with four early structures, such as the bridge abutments (076-5121/076-0313-0045 and 44PW1659-0050), quarry (44PW1659-0052) and spring heads (076-0313-0026 and 44PW1659-0053), and the church cemetery. The mill property, which contains evidence of at least two prior mills as well as a mill race and mill dam (076-0313-0028), was not given a town lot number, but forms the north boundary of the town and archaeological site. The Buckland Hall property forms the south

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boundary of the original town. The area between South Street and Buckland Hall, containing approximately 60 acres was designated as Town Common instead of being divided into lots.

Several of the town lots, as well as portions of the town common, contain visual evidence of stone structural foundations, representing a combination of dwellings, outbuildings, springs and a school. In addition, historical deed research, map depictions, numerous period account books, photographs, and an 1863 panorama of the town by Alfred Waud provide evidence for numerous other resources that are no longer extant within the town. Further, an avocational archaeologist conducted limited testing throughout the town, documenting the presence of numerous subsurface artifacts across a variety of landforms. Portions of several original streets are still in use, while sections of at least eight streets are visible but unused. Many of these streets, the original ford across Broad Run by the mill, as well as the early bridge crossing Broad Run at bridge street, likely contain archaeological signatures. Few modern changes have occurred within the limits of the historical town beyond the widening of U.S. Rt. 29 from two lanes to four in 1953. All of this information together indicates the presence of a highly intact late 18th- and 19th-century town landscape, containing an elevated level of subsurface integrity. The archaeological potential to provide information about milling, distilling, various trades and stores, tavern operations, and the domestic life of both Euro-Americans and free and enslaved African-Americans is nearly unlimited, especially when studied in concert with the extensive deeds and account books that survive. Site 44PW1659 has the potential to provide important information about the early settlement and evolution of Prince William County, from initial Native and colonial occupations, through a period of plantation development, to the creation of an organized mercantile town whose form and landscape persist into the present.

Portions of the Cerro Gordo property (076-0593/076-0313-0036) and Site 44PW1755 overlap with Site 44PW1659 on the east side of Broad Run. Contextually, the standing Civil War earthworks and any later archaeological resources found in this area relate to Site 44PW1755, while evidence of earlier 18th and 19th-century resources more closely linked with the town of Buckland are considered part of Site 44PW1659. Secondary designations within Site 44PW1659 have been given to each of the town's 48 lots (-0001 through -0048), as well as to the tanyard, bridge abutments and macadam turnpike, mill and mill race complex, quarry and portions of the town common (-0049 through -0053). Together, they form a single, contiguous, contributing resource within the historic district.

Individual Resource Status: site

Contributing

Site Address: 7980 Buckland Mill Road

Site Name: Lot No. 1: Samuel Love outbuildings and associated features

VDHR Number: 44PW1659-0001

Cultural/Temporal Designation: Euro-American- Late 18th through 20th centuries

Primary Resource Information: Samuel Love's store of c.1798 survives as the core of a larger, 20th-century residence (076-0113 and 076-313-0006); a lean-to and at least two other resources that once stood on the lot are now archaeological sites. These buildings are evident in the Waud drawing of 1863. The close proximity of the lean-to and one outbuilding to the northwest corner of Love's store suggest that they have suffered at least some damage from the construction of a one-story 1950s kitchen and its 1988

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replacement. The third resource was sufficiently removed from the modern construction that it may retain significant sub-surface features.

Site Address: 8104 Buckland Mill Road

Site Name: Lot No. 2: George Britton's Shop/James Hunton & Son Store House Site, and Brook's Tavern Site.

VDHR Number: 44PW1659-0002

Cultural/Temporal Designation: Euro-American- Late 18th through early 20th centuries

Primary Resource Information: Britton's shop is described in a deed for Lot No. 2 dated August 13, 1796. This is probably the 1½ story resource visible immediately to the south of Samuel Love's store in the 1863 panoramic view. A deed dated June 23, 1806, indicates that Lot No. 2 was divided into two parts—the northeast quarter sold by George Britton to James Hunton for \$400, and "now occupied by James Hunton & Son and the house thereon by them as a Store house." The foundations of Britton's shop are said to be visible beneath some modern shrubs. This two-story frame residence known as Brook's Tavern (formerly Moss House; 076-0120 and 076-0313-0003), also found on this parcel, was constructed by 1799 and is still standing. Outbuildings are necessary fixtures for taverns and dwellings, and two, a kitchen and necessary house, are documented in the 1799 deed. The 1863 Alfred Waud panorama indicates as many as three small buildings clustered at the northwest corner of the main building.

Site Address: 8108 Buckland Mill Road

Site Name: Lot No. 3: Richard Gill Blacksmith Shop Site.

VDHR Number: 44PW1659-0003

Cultural/Temporal Designation: Euro-American- Late 18th through early 20th centuries

Primary Resource Information: By the time Richard Gill purchased Lot No. 3 on August 13, 1796, he was already living on the site. The house still stands (076-0185 and 076-0313-0012), and the site holds high potential for pre-1900 outbuildings, wells, privies, and trash pits. By March 30, 1799, he had also constructed a blacksmith shop, located at the southeast corner of the lot, where Elizabeth Street meets Mill Street. The southeast corner of the blacksmith's shop served as a point of reference in numerous boundary descriptions for adjacent lots, including deeds for Lot No. 6 dated March 30, 1799, and for Lot No. 5 executed on November 18, 1825. Though this site may be partially impacted by the construction of the 1950s Graham House at 8108 Buckland Mill Road (076-0451 and 076-0313-0002), it is likely that subsurface remains of the blacksmith shop and work yard remain intact and could yield significant information about a late 18th- to early 19th-century smithing operation.

Site Address: 8106 Buckland Mill Road

Site Name: Lot No. 4

VDHR Number: 44PW1659-0004

Cultural/Temporal Designation: Euro-American- Late 18th through early 20th centuries

Primary Resource Information: This lot is occupied by the standing building known as Robinson's Tavern (076-0033 and 076-0313-0001), dating primarily to the 1820s. The foundations for an earlier wing with a

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cellar and chimney, possibly built prior to 1799, are still extant on the west side of the tavern beneath a modern wing. Other outbuildings and refuse deposits related to the tavern operation are likely to be found on the remaining portions of the lot. A brief archaeological survey of this lot yielded evidence of cut and wire nails, a surgeon's bone saw, bottle glass and other items related to various 19th and early 20th-century activities.

Site Address: Beneath U.S. Route 29 (VDOT)

Site Name: Lot No. 5: Robert Thrift Store and Dwelling House Site, and Stagecoach Inn.

VDHR Number: 44PW1659-0005

Cultural/Temporal Designation: Euro-American- Late 18th through early 20th centuries

Primary Resource Information: On November 9, 1797, John and Elizabeth Love and Josiah Watson sold to Robert Thrift, for £12 Virginia Currency, Lot 5, "all that tenement lot...whereon the said Robert Thrift has built a Store & dwelling houses." When Robert and his wife Margaret sold the lot and house on November 18, 1825, to James Hulls for \$425, the deed noted that it was "the lott whereon the said Hull now Resides." This deed also includes a reference in the boundary description to "the paved road," the newly paved Warrenton Turnpike. Lot 5 is immediately south of the Buckland Tavern and now lies partially in the roadbed and right of way of U.S. Rt. 29, Lee Highway. It is unclear what subsurface integrity this lot may have given the impact of the 1953 highway expansion, but at least a portion of Lot 5 appears to remain on the south side of U.S. Rt. 29. This portion of the lot contains foundations and subsurface remains of the Stagecoach Inn, and 1820s building that was built along the boundary of lots 5 and 6 (see 44PW1659-0006). Limited ground penetrating radar survey in 2006 by the Buckland Preservation Society confirmed the presence of subsurface foundations.

Site Address: 8200 Buckland Mill Road

Site Name: Lot No. 6: William Draper's Shop Site, Trone House and Stagecoach Inn Site.

VDHR Number: 44PW1659-0006

Cultural/Temporal Designation: Euro-American- Late 18th through early 20th centuries

Primary Resource Information: On March 30, 1799, John and Elizabeth Love and Josiah Watson sold to William Draper for £12 Virginia currency "all that tenement lot... whereon the said William Draper hath at this time a shop." Draper sold the lot and shop on March 1, 1800, for £36 to William Hunton, Jr., who in turn sold the property to John Hampton for \$120. By June 1825, Lot No. 6 is owned by John Love, and he sells it to John Trone for \$75, noting that the lot has been reduced in size slightly by construction of "the New Turnpike road." The Trone House (076-0123 and 076-0313-0009) stands today, constructed c. 1825, and may incorporate the stone foundation of Draper's shop. An unknown building is also evident in the 1863 Waud view immediately to the south of Trone's house.

The Stagecoach Inn was constructed in the 1820s on the south side of the Fauquier and Alexandria Turnpike; it was demolished in the 1930s. The building appears to have been built on portions of lots 5 and 6, but the exact division line is as yet unclear (see 44PW1659-0005). This building is visible in the 1863 panoramic view of Buckland, and a c. 1935 photograph that reveals its final role as a service station. A stone wall leading to the north side of the Trone House appears to be related to a wing or hyphen

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connecting the standing house to the now demolished inn. A brief archaeological survey in 2000 recovered fragments of cut and wire nails, bottle glass, ceramics, and modern artifacts related to late 19th- and 20th-century activities at the site. Limited ground penetrating radar work conducted by the Buckland Preservation Society in 2006 confirmed the presence of additional subsurface remains of the inn.

Site Address: 8200 Buckland Mill Road

Site Name: Lot No. 7

VDHR Number: 44PW1659-0007

Cultural/Temporal Designation: Indeterminate- Late 18th and 19th centuries

Primary Resource Information: This is an original town lot bordered by Mill, Jane and Fayette Streets. The presence and subsurface integrity of any town-related features or deposits on this lot is not yet known.

Site Address: 8202 Buckland Mill Road

Site Name: Lot No. 8, 9 and 37: Isaac Meeks' Tanyard Site.

VDHR Number: 44PW1659-0008

Cultural/Temporal Designation: African- and Euro-American- Late 18th and 19th centuries

Primary Resource Information: The key transaction for this group of lots occurred on May 24, 1802, when George Britton sold Lot No. 9 with a tanyard to Peter Wise, Jr. for £100 Virginia currency. Britton had purchased the lot from the Trustees of Buckland for £12 on July 14, 1798, indicating the lot was undeveloped at that time. The property passed on November 29, 1809 to Isaac Meeks, a tanner who expanded the tanyard to encompass three lots straddling Buckland Mill Road. By the early 1820s, it was the most valuable property within the platted portion of the town.

On March 21, 1822, Isaac Meeks secured a debt of \$115.20 owed to the firm of Brooks & Alexander by executing an indenture for a "Certain lot of land lying & being situate in the town of Buckland County of Prince William... on which said lot the said Isaac Meeks has now a Tan Yard know[n] by lot Number 8 measuring One hundred feet in front and one hundred and eighty feet in length." The tanyard extended to Lot 9 and to a large, un-numbered parcel on the east side of Mill Street, running down to Broad Run (designated sites 44PW1659-0009, -0037 and -0049).

Three historic buildings stand on these lots: the Isaac Meeks House (076-0117 and 076-0313-0027) on the southwest corner of Lot 8; a mid-19th-century worker's house at 8203 Buckmill Mill Road (076-0587/076-0313-0010), and a mid-19th-century house and tavern (Francis Tavern) at 8205 Buckmill Mill Road (076-0588/076-0313-0011). The lots containing the tanyard operation have seen very little modern development, and therefore have extremely high archaeological potential. Additional outbuildings related to the standing historic resources can also be expected.

Site Address: 8202 Buckland Mill Road

Site Name: Lot No. 8, 9 and 37: Isaac Meeks' Tanyard Site.

VDHR Number: 44PW1659-0009

Cultural/Temporal Designation: African- and Euro-American- Late 18th and 19th centuries

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Primary Resource Information: See description for Site 44PW1659-0008.

Site Address: 7980 and 8104 Buckland Mill Road

Site Name: Lots 10 and 11: William Brooks House Site.

VDHR Number: 44PW1659-0010

Cultural/Temporal Designation: Euro-American- Late 18th and 19th centuries

Primary Resource Information: John and Elizabeth Love sold Lots 10 and 11 to William Brooks on June 13, 1799, for £60 Virginia currency, indicating the property was already improved. The 1820 tax assessment is particularly specific, and notes that Lot No. 10 is improved with buildings valued at \$700; the annual rental value of the property is assessed at \$100, among the highest valuations in Buckland. Lot No. 11 is separately listed for that year (but also owned by Brooks), assessed as an unimproved lot worth \$10 per year in rent. Lots 10 and 11 are treated as a single property with a similar valuation in 1860 and 1865, and are joined with Lots 1 and 8 by 1874. This lot is currently undeveloped and has a high potential for yielding evidence of the early 19th-century occupation of the property.

Site Address: 8104 Buckland Mill Road

Site Name: Lot No. 11: Ice House Site.

VDHR Number: 44PW1659-0011

Cultural/Temporal Designation: Euro-American- 19th century

Primary Resource Information: During much of the 19th century, Lot 11 is linked to Lot 10 through ownership and tax assessment. In a post Civil War survey plat of Buckland, there is a resource in the southeast corner labeled "Ice house," which likely retains subsurface integrity.

Site Address: 16206, 16208, and 16210 Lee Highway

Site Name: Lot No. 12

VDHR Number: 44PW1659-0012

Cultural/Temporal Designation: Indeterminate- Late 18th and 19th centuries

Primary Resource Information: Lot 12 is an original town lot bounded by Fayette, Elizabeth and Madison Streets. The presence and subsurface integrity of any town-related features or deposits on this lot is not yet known.

Site Address: 16208 and 16210 Lee Highway

Site Name: Lot No. 13: Francis Hawley's Kitchen Site and Ned Distiller's House.

VDHR Number: 44PW1659-0013

Cultural/Temporal Designation: African- and Euro-American- Late 18th through early 20th centuries

Primary Resource Information: On November 1, 1800, John and Elizabeth Love conveyed Lot No. 13 to Francis Hawley for £40 Virginia currency. The property is described as "all that Tenement Lott...whereon the said Francis Hawley has his new Kitchen." By about 1820 free African American Ned Distiller had constructed the frame, two-room plan house that survives to the present (076-0119 and 076-0313-0013).

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A masonry foundation was visible in 1987 on the surface of Lot 13, to the east of the Hazel House (076-0313-0014). The chronology and function of this foundation have not yet been investigated. A brief archaeological survey undertaken in 2000 yielded over twenty artifacts, including a lead loom weight, a toy dog figurine, and several ceramic fragments, pointing primarily to the late 19th and early 20th occupation of the site.

Site Address: Beneath U.S. Route 29 (VDOT)
Site Name: Lot 14: John Robinson House Site.
VDHR Number: 44PW1659-0014
Cultural/Temporal Designation: Euro-American- 19th century

Primary Resource Information: A post Civil War survey plat of Buckland indicates a resource located on the southeast corner of Lot No. 14. Records indicate this is probably a building constructed by John Robinson around 1827. The majority of the lot, and an unknown portion of its archaeological integrity, was impacted by the widening of U.S. Rt. 29 in 1953.

Site Address: 16211 Lee Highway
Site Name: Lot 15: Portions of church cemetery.
VDHR Number: 44PW1659-0015
Cultural/Temporal Designation: Euro-American- Late 18th and 19th centuries

Primary Resource Information: This lot, bounded by Madison and Fayette Streets, along the south side of the turnpike, contains a portion of the cemetery associated with the Buckland Methodist Church (076-0116 and 076-0313-0015) based on the presence of visible grave depressions as well as ground penetrating radar anomalies detected in 2006 by the Buckland Preservation Society. The northern portion of this lot has been impacted by the northbound lanes of modern U.S. Rt. 29.

Site Address: 16211 Lee Highway
Site Name: Lot No. 16: Site of first Buckland Church and cemetery.
VDHR Number: 44PW1659-0016
Cultural/Temporal Designation: African- and Euro-American- Late 18th through early 20th centuries

Primary Resource Information: The present church at Buckland (076-0116 and 076-0313-0015) was built in 1856 on the foundations of a previous church. It is surrounded on several sides by an historic cemetery, including a substantial African-American portion marked by approximately thirty unadorned stones.

Site Address: see below
Site Name: Lots No. 17 through 27
VDHR Number: 44PW1659-0017 to -0027
Cultural/Temporal Designation: Indeterminate- Late 18th and 19th centuries

Primary Resource Information: These eleven original Buckland town lots are located at the west end of the town, to the north and south of the Warrenton Turnpike (present day U.S. Rt. 29). Several of the roadbeds

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remain traceable in this area and some of the lot boundaries have remained consistent since the late 18th century. Portions of Lots 14 and 23 have been impacted by the construction and widening of U. S. Rt. 29. The presence and subsurface integrity of any town-related features or deposits on these lots is not yet known.

Site Address: 16213 Lee Highway

Site Name: Lot No. 17

Site Address: 16213 Lee Highway

Site Name: Lot No. 18

Site Address: 8090 Buckland Mill Road

Site Name: Lot No. 19

Site Address: 8090 Buckland Mill Road

Site Name: Lot No. 20

Site Address: 8090 Buckland Mill Road

Site Name: Lot No. 21

Site Address: 8090 Buckland Mill Road

Site Name: Lot No. 22

Site Address: Beneath U.S. Route 29 (VDOT)

Site Name: Lot No. 23

Site Address: 16221 Lee Highway

Site Name: Lot No. 24

Site Address: 16221 Lee Highway

Site Name: Lot No. 25

Site Address: 16221 Lee Highway

Site Name: Lot No. 26

Site Address: 16221 Lee Highway

Site Name: Lot No. 27

Site Address: 8109 Buckland Mill Road

Site Name: Lots No. 28 and 29: Distillery Site.

VDHR Number: 44PW1659-0028

Cultural/Temporal Designation: African- and Euro-American- Late 18th through early 20th centuries

Primary Resource Information: On September 4, 1799, Samuel Love, Jr. sold part of Lot No. 28 to John Taylor, Jr., for £200 Virginia currency; in May 1800 Taylor purchased the rest of the lot from John and Elizabeth Love. The price paid in the first transaction indicates Samuel Love's portion was already improved. The 1801 tax assessment for Buckland assesses John Taylor for an improved lot worth \$100 per year, among the highest valuations in town, and describes the property as "1lot... \$100...part of Lot 29...\$25... where your still is." Taylor sold Lot 28 to Josiah Watson in 1811, and by 1820 Lot 28 was omitted from the tax list; in 1824, 1825, and 1826 Watson was assessed for two unimproved lots. Meanwhile, on February 26, 1812, John Love sold to William Brooks for \$50, "part of...Lot No. 29...where the old still House stood." This early distillery was evidently replaced with a more ambitious operation, as described by traveler Anne Royal in 1835. The documentary evidence therefore suggests a distillery was

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in operation on Lots 28 and/or 29 from 1799 through at least 1806, and that Lot 29 was improved by construction of a commercial store building sometime during the period 1800-1810. The distilling operation appears to cease on Lot 28 during the 1810s, and the lot holds a relatively low value through the mid-19th century. A large rectangular building, an L-shaped resource and a spring are all noted on Lot 28, called Pretzman Stable lot and Spring Lot, on a post Civil War plat of Buckland.

Site Address: 8111 Buckland Mill Road

Site Name: Lot No. 29: Distillery Site, Francis Hawley Stables Site and Post Office outbuildings Site.

VDHR Number: 44PW1659-0029

Cultural/Temporal Designation: African- and Euro-American- Late 18th through early 20th centuries

Primary Resource Information: On September 4, 1799, Samuel Love, Jr. sold part of Lot No. 28 to John Taylor, Jr., for £200 Virginia currency; in May 1800 Taylor purchased the rest of the lot from John and Elizabeth Love. The price paid in the first transaction indicates Samuel Love's portion was already improved. The 1801 tax assessment for Buckland assesses John Taylor for an improved lot worth \$100 per year, among the highest valuations in town, and describes the property as "1lot... \$100...part of Lot 29...\$25... where your still is." Taylor sold Lot 28 to Josiah Watson in 1811, and by 1820 Lot 28 was omitted from the tax list; in 1824, 1825, and 1826 Watson was assessed for two unimproved lots. Meanwhile, on February 26, 1812, John Love sold to William Brooks for \$50, "part of...Lot No. 29...where the old still House stood." This early distillery was evidently replaced with a more ambitious operation, as described by traveler Anne Royal in 1835. The documentary evidence therefore suggests a distillery was in operation on Lots 28 and/or 29 from 1799 through at least 1806, and that Lot 29 was improved by construction of a commercial store building sometime during the period 1800-1810.

On February 2, 1799, John and Elizabeth Love sold part of Lot No. 29 to Francis Hawley for £12. The property is described as "all that tenement Lott...whereon the said Francis Hawley has his Stables...being part of Lott 29 in the plan of Buckland." The Buckland Post Office and store (076-0114 and 076-0313-0004) is still extant on this lot today. An 1845 indenture of E. N. Robinson for his several properties lists 'outhouses' along with the post office building. A post Civil War survey plat of Buckland indicates three resources in the northeast corner of Lot 29, one of which is labeled "stable." A small, square resource in the southwest corner seems to conform to a log building that appears in about this location in the 1863 panorama drawing by Alfred Waud. An 1870 deed describes a store house, granary and stable on this lot.

Site Address: 8115 Buckland Mill Road

Site Name: Lot 30: Medical Office Site, Dr. Brown House.

VDHR Number: 44PW1659-0030

Cultural/Temporal Designation: Euro-American- 19th and early 20th centuries

Primary Resource Information: A one-story frame addition was made to the south gable of the Dr. Brown House sometime in the 19th century (076-0115 and 076-0313-0005). This resource had a lean-to roof concealed from the street by a false front, and served as a medical office for two successive doctors. It was demolished soon after 1973, but photographs document its existence and appearance. Remains of this building and other evidence of a small town doctor's office are likely to exist on this parcel and have a

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high potential for providing information about this understudied resource.

Site Address: 8115 Buckland Mill Road

Site Name: Lot 31: McIntosh House Site.

VDHR Number: 44PW1659-0031

Cultural/Temporal Designation: Euro-American- 19th and early 20th centuries

Primary Resource Information: A two-story frame house was located on Lot 31 prior to its demolition for construction of the southbound lanes of Lee Highway in 1953. In 1851, Dudley M. Pattie of Washington, D. C. was listed as the owner of Lot 31, assessed at \$300, including a building valued at \$250. The only resource evident on this lot in the 1863 Alfred Waud panorama is a small log building with no chimney, clearly not worth \$250. Nevertheless, the assessment continued at that valuation in 1860, 1861 and 1865, all charged to James W. McIntosh. By 1877 the total assessment for the property had increased to \$425, indicating a modest level of improvement. It seems likely that Alfred Waud overlooked this building when he composed his drawing in 1863. Limited archaeological testing by both the Buckland Preservation Society as well as Louis Berger and Associates occurred on this lot. Both projects found evidence of buried artifacts and strata that indicate a high potential for intact cultural resources.

Site Address: Beneath U.S. Route 29 (VDOT)

Site Name: Lot No. 32: George Legg House Site.

VDHR Number: 44PW1659-0032

Cultural/Temporal Designation: Euro-American- Late 18th and 19th centuries

Primary Resource Information: The tax assessments for the years 1799 through 1806 charge George Legg for a house and lot, valued at from \$20 to \$40 per year. By 1820, the property belonged to Edward Robinson, owner of the Buckland Tavern, and was improved with buildings valued at \$200. A significant portion of this lot has been impacted by the construction and expansion of U.S. Rt. 29, but intact subsurface deposits may remain within the highway median.

Site Address: 8200 Buckland Mill Road

Site Name: Lot No. 33: John Trone Blacksmith Shop Site.

VDHR Number: 44PW1659-0033

Cultural/Temporal Designation: Euro-American- Late 18th to early 20th centuries

Primary Resource Information: John Trone purchased Lot No. 6 from John Love in 1825 and built a 1½-story house that stands today (076-0123 and 076-0313-0009). Trone was a blacksmith and lay preacher, and his blacksmith shop is believed to have stood on the east side of Buckland Mill Road (Mill Street) just south of the turnpike. The 1863 view of the town indicates there were two buildings in this area in 1863. A 1910 photograph in the collection of the Buckland Preservation Society documents the blacksmith shop on this site. There has been little modern activity on this lot, other than the construction of a small store building in the 1950s (076-0450 and 076-0313-0008), so the archaeological potential is very high.

Site Address: 8200 Buckland Mill Road

Site Name: Lot No. 34: Unidentified Building Site.

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VDHR Number: 44PW1659-0034

Cultural/Temporal Designation: Euro-American- Late 18th and 19th centuries

Primary Resource Information: In July 1798 the Buckland Trustees sold Lot 34 to John Love for £30, a price that suggests the property was already improved by at least a modest building. In 1820, Lot 34 is still owned by John Love and includes buildings valued at \$200. By 1851, Lot 34 has been combined with lots 35 and 36 with buildings valued at just \$50.

Site Address: 8115 Buckland Mill Road

Site Name: Lot No. 35: Mary Brent House Site and Griffin Stith's Slave Auction House/Holding Pen.

VDHR Number: 44PW1659-0035

Cultural/Temporal Designation: African- and Euro-American- Late 18th and 19th centuries

Primary Resource Information: On September 27, 1825, John Love sold "the eastern portion of the Lott of Land heretofore belonging to George Roach" for \$100. The boundary description does not include a lot number from the plat of the town, but it lies on the west side of Broad Run just north of the bridge. One boundary mark is "a locust tree at the N.W. corner of the house now occupied by Mary Brent a woman of Color..." Griffin Stith's Slave Auction House/Holding Pen is also likely located on Lot 35. This building along with Mary Brent's house, appear to be depicted on the Waud panorama of 1863, situated behind the Dr. Brown house on Lot 30 (076-0115 and 076-0313-0005). An unknown percentage of the southern portion of this property has been impacted by the construction of U. S. Rt. 29. Archaeology in this location could provide important information about the lives of free African-Americans in Buckland during the early 19th century, as well as about the impact and exercise of slavery within the town.

Site Address: 16181 Lee Highway

Site Name: Lot No. 36.

VDHR Number: 44PW1659-0036

Cultural/Temporal Designation: Indeterminate- Late 18th and 19th centuries

Primary Resource Information: Lot 36 is an original Buckland town lot bounded by Broad Run and the Warrenton Turnpike.

Site Address: 16181 Lee Highway

Site Name: Lot No. 8, 9 and 37: Isaac Meeks' Tanyard Site.

VDHR Number: 44PW1659-0037

Cultural/Temporal Designation: African- and Euro-American- Late 18th and 19th centuries

Primary Resource Information: See description for Site 44PW1659-0008. In addition, an existing cobble or rubble stone roadbed, visible along the shoreline of Broad Run, is likely the remains of Water Street running across the eastern edge of this lot and site 44PW1659-0049.

Site Address: 7901 Cerro Gordo

Site Name: Lot 38: Samuel and Celia King House Site.

VDHR Number: 44PW1659-0038

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Cultural/Temporal Designation: Euro-American- Late 18th to early 19th centuries; African-American- 19th century

Primary Resource Information: George Britton purchased this lot in 1799 from John Love for \$50, a price that indicates it was already improved. Britton is charged for a house and lot on Lot 38 for 1799 through 1804; by 1809 ownership has passed to Samuel King, a free African American. King emancipated Celia, his wife of sixteen years, in 1811. King is assessed for Lot 38 from 1809 through 1822; assessments for the period 1823 through 1846 charge Samuel King's estate. From 1851 through 1877, the property is assessed to Celia King, but the 1877 assessment notes there is "no such lot to be found." The valuation for the building declines sharply in 1840, and the 1860 assessment indicates Celia's estate is charged. It seems likely that the house declined after Samuel King's death, and by 1877 was no longer standing. Portions of this lot were damaged by a 19th-century flood, and the modern Cerro Gordo Road runs along the west portion of the lot, but otherwise the lot has undergone no modern disturbances. Archaeological investigation of this lot has high potential for uncovering evidence of early fords, roads and bridges in the town of Buckland, in addition to information about a well-known free African-American couple who played important roles in the town's development.

Site Address: 7901 Cerro Gordo

Site Name: Lots 39 through 46

VDHR Number: 44PW1659-0039 through 44PW1659-0046

Cultural/Temporal Designation: Indeterminate- Late 18th to 19th centuries

Primary Resource Information: These original Buckland town lots on the east side of Broad Run are now part of the Cerro Gordo property (076-0593/076-0313-0036 and 44PW1755). Bridge Street formed the northern boundary of Lot 39 and 46, and Jefferson Street, running north to south, divided Lots 39 to 42 from Lots 43 to 46. Washington Street, part of which exists today, formed the eastern boundary of the town. A portion of Lot 42 has been impacted by the construction and widening of U.S. Rt. 29, and modern Cerro Gordo Road likely impacts portions of Lots 43 to 45. However, most of this area has seen little disturbance during the past century. The presence and subsurface integrity of any town-related features or deposits on these lots is not yet known. The standing Civil War earthworks that cover portions of these eleven town lots are included within the boundaries and historic context of Site 44PW1755 and Cerro Gordo.

Site Address: 8001 Cerro Gordo

Site Name: Lots 47 and 48: George Britton's Log House.

VDHR Number: 44PW1659-0047 and -0048

Cultural/Temporal Designation: Euro-American- Late 18th and 19th centuries

Primary Resource Information: In July 1798, George purchased lots 47 and 48. On August 20, 1811, George and Elizabeth Britton sold to John Love for £20 "Lots No. 47 and 48 being the same Conveyed to the said George Britton by the Trustees of the said Town and lying on the North side of Broad run and the most Northerly lots in the said Town on which a log house is now erected. This property is included within Site 44PW1659 because of its original lot designation within the town of Buckland, but it is currently part of

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the Cerro Gordo property (076-0593/076-0313-0036 and 44PW1755). Archaeological investigation would determine on which lot Britton's house stood, and whether other archaeological features are present relating to the development of these town lots or the standing Civil War earthworks and the engagement that occurred here.

Site Address: 8203 and 8205 Buckland Mill Road

Site Name: Tanyard Site.

VDHR Number: 44PW1659-0049

Cultural/Temporal Designation: African- and Euro-American- Late 18th and 19th centuries

Primary Resource Information: See description for Site 44PW1659-0008. This lot includes the houses at 8203 and 8205 Buckland Mill Road (076-0587/076-0313-0010 and 076-0588/076-0313-0011 respectively), mid-19th-century resources that likely served as worker's housing and a tavern, respectively. In addition to evidence of the tanyard dating to the first half of the 19th century, this parcel is likely to contain outbuildings and subsurface deposits relating to the two standing dwellings. An existing cobble or rubble stone roadbed, visible along the shoreline of Broad Run, is the remains of Water Street running across the eastern edge of this parcel and Lot 37.

Site Address: Northbound, U.S. Route 29/U.S. Route 15 over Broad Run

Site Name: Bridge Abutments, macadam turnpike road bed

VDHR Number: 44PW1659-0050

Cultural/Temporal Designation: Euro-American- 19th century

Primary Resource Information: When the Fauquier and Alexandria Turnpike was extended from Buckland to Warrenton in the early 1820s, the Broad Run crossing was shifted south of its earlier Bridge Street location, just to the south of the modern Lee Highway. The stone abutments that survive on either bank of Broad Run were completed about 1807 by Jesse Ewell. They anchored a wooden kingpin bridge that was washed out in 1827. Successive bridges built in the 1820s and 1890s incorporated and likely added to these original stone abutments (076-5121 and 076-0313-0045). An approximately 70-yard portion of the macadam roadbed, completed in the 1820s, appears to be intact running westward from the western bridge abutment to the south edge of U.S. Rt. 29.

Site Address: 7980 Buckland Mill Road

Site Name: Buckland Mill Dams and Race, Woolen Mill ruin, and earlier mill site.

VDHR Number: 44PW1659-0051

Cultural/Temporal Designation: African- and Euro-American- Late 18th to early 20th century

Primary Resource Information: The dam (076-0313-0028) that served the Buckland Mill and an associated woolen mill was located approximately one half mile upstream from the mills at a hairpin turn in the run near U.S. Rt. 29 and the Fauquier County line. Though partially destroyed by flooding, portions of the dam survive, and two photographs document its appearance. Much of the mill race still can be traced along the western side of Broad Run. The mill race was constructed of two parallel berms of earth and rubble stone measuring up to ten feet high, with a wide trough between to divert water to the mills.

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Portions of the stone foundation of a woolen manufactory are still visible approximately 70 yards north of the Calvert Mill (076-0112 and 076-0313-0007), nestled against the rising river terrace and with ready access to the head race for the surviving mill. This manufacturing mill operated in the late 18th and 19th centuries, and a post Civil War plat of Buckland references the site of this old factory. Another earlier mill, located closer to the present mill, is also referenced on this plat. A stone dye house was erected around 1847 near the woolen mill. At least three separate mill buildings, including the standing mill, were located in this area beside Broad Run. In addition to the mill race, an early dam was constructed beside the mill in the late 18th century, and a more modern concrete dam was constructed to serve the present mill, built about 1900. Portions of the dams remain. Archaeological investigations of these complex and extensive milling operations could yield tremendous information about the 18th and 19th-century milling industry in Virginia, and help trace the origins and development of Buckland as an entrepreneurial mill town.

Located upstream from the mills, on land above Broad Run, a post Civil War survey plat of Buckland indicates a resource parallel to and fronting on Love Street, approximately on axis with Madison Street. The building is labeled "old House now Miss William's Stables." This area has few if any modern disturbances and future archaeological investigations could determine the integrity of any subsurface remains and the relationship of this building, if any, to the mill property.

Site Address: 7808 Cerro Gordo Road

Site Name: Buckland Quarry

VDHR Number: 44PW1659-0052

Cultural/Temporal Designation: Euro- and African-American- 18th and 19th centuries

Primary Resource Information: Located on the east bank of Broad Run opposite the Buckland Mill, this quarry provided building stone for many of the buildings in the town of Buckland beginning in the second half of the 18th century and continuing through much of the 19th century. Site 44PW1603, the Union firing line position during the 1863 Battle of Buckland Mill, is located on the elevated bluff above the quarry.

Site Address: 16271 Lee Highway and 8220 Buckland Mill Road

Site Name: Buckland Town Common

VDHR Number: 44PW1659-0053

Cultural/Temporal Designation: Native American- Indeterminate; Euro-American- Late 18th to mid-20th century

Primary Resource Information: The Buckland Town Common included approximately 60 acres of land located between the town proper and the boundary of Buckland Hall farm to the south. Much of this land was maintained as an open landscape during the 19th century, and contained several communal resources including two stone-lined spring heads and a school operated from 1841 until the early 20th century. The majority of this land, though now forested, remains an undeveloped and essential part of the historic landscape of Buckland. Only a portion of the common lands have been included within Site 44PW1659-0053 at this time, as archaeological resources have not yet been documented on the undesignated portions.

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The Buckland School was constructed on a one acre parcel of the town common at the corner of Mill and South Streets. This school was begun by Eppa Hunton as a law school in 1841. The lot was acquired by the Gainesville District School Trustees from Rose and James W. Hunton on September 28, 1876, and was sold by the County School Board of Prince William County on October 4, 1930. It was likely converted to a common school around the time of its sale in 1876. The stone foundation of the Hunton school is still extant and has been drawn and photographed. The two stone-lined spring heads (076-0313-0026) are also located on the northern portion of the town common, just south of South Street. These resources are still extant. Archaeological evidence of a Civil War Confederate camp site to the west of the school site was identified in 2000, including cutlery, shell casings and other items of military origin.

Additional sites that have been documented within the town common include a tobacco barn, a stone bridge crossing a small branch of Broad Run at the intersection of South and Mill Streets, an old road bed and two or three slave houses. The tobacco barn is referenced in 1787, and is located in the vicinity of South Street on the north side of Mill Street. The stone crossing is also referenced in 1787, indicating improvements dating prior to the establishment of Buckland that were later incorporated into the town plan. The road bed that is still traceable today through the forest on the south side of Mill Street, appears to run diagonally from the end of Water Street towards the entrance to Buckland Hall farm. These resources are important elements of Samuel Love's plantation landscape. The slave houses are known through oral history to be on the east side of Mill Street just before the entrance to Buckland Hall farm. The 1863 Waud drawing depicts two resources that could be these buildings, while oral history and three visible depressions in the ground at this location suggest there were three resources. Finally, limited evidence of Native American activity has been found in this area. These resources have not all been confirmed archaeologically, but could provide important information about the early settlement and evolution of this portion of Prince William County, from initial Native and colonial occupations, through a period of plantation development, to the creation of an organized mercantile town whose form and landscape persist into the present.

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8. SUMMARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The town of Buckland, located in the southwestern portion of Prince William County, along the U. S. Route 29/211 (Lee Highway), is a rare and important survival of an early American vernacular industrial town landscape. The majority of the Buckland Historic District property was initially part of the Broad Run Tract, a portion of the sixth Lord Fairfax's Northern Neck Proprietorship. Robert (King) Carter, agent for Lord Fairfax, purchased this tract in 1724. The period of significance for the Buckland Historic District begins around 1774 with the purchase of the property by the Love family and building of the first mill, and extends to 1930, following the last period of significant development before Buckland became part of the growing commuter suburbs surrounding metropolitan Washington D.C. Initially settled by Europeans in the 1740s, the area grew in the 1770s with the establishment of a mill at the falls along the swiftly flowing Broad Run. The stone quarry (44PW1659-0052) that provided building material for the mill and many of the subsequent buildings in and around Buckland was located directly across Broad Run from the mill. This important stream, and Samuel Love's move to make public the road crossing Broad Run at this point, with an eye toward encouraging trade, travel, and his own economic success, made this small settlement an important crossroads. These efforts quickly led to more growth surrounding the mill, as good and services, and the necessary accompanying buildings and artisans found it a convenient locale for business.

By 1798, the success of these early ventures initiated by John Love and his brothers was reinforced by the incorporation of the town of Buckland. The town, platted according to a grid layout spanning the east and west sides of Broad Run, contained 48 original lots and a large common, stretching from the mill on the north, to the boundary of Buckland Hall farm on the south. Situated within a shallow valley, the town was flanked on the west by low hills, and on the east by the dramatic rise of Cerro Gordo plantation, a property that developed early and figured significantly in Buckland's history. Already peppered with dwellings, mills, and other resources, the town grew quickly during the first decades of the 19th century. The roads leading to Buckland were improved with a stone and timber bridge by 1807, and the turnpike was paved with John L. McAdam's revolutionary paving system in the 1820s. Industries such as flour mills, a woolen mill, tannery, distillery, and a quarry flourished here. The town was peopled with skilled laborers and tradesman working as blacksmiths, store owners, tavern operators, and doctors. The strategic location of the town and the industrial capacity of its mills earned it the appellation "Lowell of Prince William County" in 1869.

By the Civil War, its central importance along the Fauquier and Alexandria Turnpike made Buckland contested ground. Two significant engagements were fought here, including the Battle of Buckland Bridge in August 1862, which led to the second Battle of Manassas, and the 'Battle of Buckland Races' on October 19, 1863, a cavalry engagement that led to the defeat of Union forces under the command of Generals Judson Kilpatrick and George A. Custer by troops led by Gen. J.E.B. Stuart. The latter skirmish was portrayed in a drawing by Alfred Waud, one of the best Civil War sketch artists, depicting the busy town of Buckland and Buckland Hall from the heights of Cerro Gordo--a view that remains substantially unchanged to the present day.

Buckland is significant for its contribution to the economic and industrial development of Prince

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William County and the northern Virginia Piedmont region, and for retaining a substantial number of rare late 18th- and early-19th-century vernacular dwellings and commercial buildings. The survival of extensive deeds, maps, photographs, and at least seventeen period account books, spanning the late 18th century to 1901, help illuminate and add depth to the history of the town's buildings, industries, stores, and people. The landscape of the town and surrounding areas, including historic Buckland Hall and Cerro Gordo plantations and elements of the Civil War Buckland Mills Battlefield, has retained substantial integrity to the present day--visually, architecturally, and archaeologically--resulting in the preservation of an early built landscape that characterizes and captures the industrial and agricultural heritage of Prince William County and the northern Virginia Piedmont. The Buckland Historic District retains significant architectural fabric of vernacular dwellings, small commercial buildings, industrial and religious buildings, as well as early roads. In addition, numerous archaeological remains and landscape features surround the standing resources and can yield substantial information about the nature and development of this community.

The core elements of the town of Buckland were registered as the Buckland Historic District (076-0313) in 1987, while the expanded district boundaries encompass the entirety of the town and its surrounding historic environs, including forty six contributing and fifty nine non-contributing resources. Buckland is primarily significant under Criterion C for its intact and varied late-18th and 19th century architectural fabric and under Criterion A for its association with commercial, community planning and development, industrial, transportation, and military areas of significance throughout the 19th century. Buckland is also significant under Criterion B for its association with numerous individuals of local and regional significance, including Samuel Love and John Love during the 18th and 19th centuries, as well as under Criterion D for the important information it is likely to yield about the 18th and 19th century development of a vernacular, commercial town and its environs.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Buckland is a rare American example of the traditional axial English village pattern. From the Love house at Buckland Hall, the primary town artery extended north to the existing mill, with the lots and side streets extending east and west from Mill Street. While other American towns were established in this way, most of their original plans have become distorted due to architectural losses and later development. Buckland has retained its axial pattern because the Fauquier and Alexandria Turnpike (which has become modern U.S. Route 29) crossed the town from east to west, causing only minor disruptions to the overall town plan. Buckland Hall farm and the town to the north, extending from its gate, stand on the Broad Run Tract, originally part of the sixth Lord Fairfax's Northern Neck Proprietary Grant. The primary inland colonial road, commonly referred to as the Old Carolina Road, passed through this area, conveying goods and people between Maryland and North Carolina, and providing access and development opportunities within the region encompassing modern Fauquier, Prince William, and Loudoun Counties. Fairfax conveyed the Broad Run land to his agent Robert (King) Carter in 1724, and Carter's sons and son-in-law sold the land to Samuel Love in 1774. The 1774 conveyance included "the mill built and erected thereon and the land, mill dam, and other appurtenances used with the said mill."¹ The early business activity at Buckland was the reason Samuel Love, a few months after purchasing this property, petitioned Fauquier County for a private road "to be opened and made public – and sufficiently cleared for wagons to pass to the said mill...on publick and private occasions."² Surely this improved his

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business and the business of others, because in 1779 Fauquier County ordered surveyors to determine the advantages of opening the old private road, whose subsequent report describes the road as having “been much used by the inhabitants of the neighborhood on their public and private business ever since our first knowledge of the place, which for some of us is upwards of thirty years.”³ This early road led from Fauquier Court House towards Buckland Hall and the mill, crossed Broad Run by the mill, and then led through the Cerro Gordo property to the Old Carolina Road. Around the same time, Love began construction of his main house, a single-pile stone residence commonly known as Buckland Hall (076-0032 and 076-0313-0043).⁴ This dwelling, built largely in the late 18th and early 19th centuries is a remarkably intact dwelling of unusual proportion and ornament. The highly carved woodwork and bold two-story porch are a testament to the wealth of the Love family and their role in the development of Buckland. Their house was meant to impress and entertain, and anchors the southern boundary and setting of the town of Buckland and of the expanded Buckland Historic District.

Samuel Love’s sons, Samuel, John, Charles, and Augustine, served as officers in the Virginia Regiment during the Revolutionary War later transformed Buckland into a vibrant mercantile center. Near the existing mill, known variously as Love’s, Dean’s, Smith’s, Calvert’s and Buckland Mill (076-0112 and 076-0313-0007), the brothers erected numerous secondary resources for production of farm goods along the lane between the main house and mill. The proximity of all these buildings to the Broad Run watershed was instrumental in their success. Soon the distillery, stone quarry, smithy, tannery, and several stores were being frequented by travelers. A second mill known as Kinsley Mill (076-0118/076-0313-0017 and 44PW1774) was built southeast of Buckland Hall by John and Charles Love in 1794, and by 1796 John Love had built and begun operating a manufacturing mill for the production of woolen cloth.⁵ By the end of the 18th century there were additional shopkeepers, a wheelwright, a cooper, two taverns, an apothecary, a boot/shoe manufacturer, a saddle maker, a church, and the mills – the essentials of a small town.

The Buckland Mill (076-0112 and 076-0313-0007) currently standing appears to be the third mill on this site, constructed above stone foundations dating to circa 1774. This is the only fully intact mill still standing in Prince William County, the lone remnant of a once ubiquitous industry that was the lifeblood of these inland communities. Leading to the mill is the historic mill race (076-0313-0028), which began at a dam about a half mile northwest of the mill and carried water to the mill’s wheel. This mill race also fed additional mills--at least two mills stood here by the end of the 18th century. The foundations of the woolen cloth mill are still visible about 70 yards north of the present mill. The woolen cloth mill is described in an 1840 advertisement as a “spacious stone House, covered with slate, 31 x 50 feet; it has attached to it an overshot water-wheel and machinery adapted to driving a fulling mill and carding machine.”⁶ The stone quarry (44PW1659-0052), located directly across Broad Run from Buckland Mill, served as an important source of stone for the buildings and roads throughout the area. Many of the other buildings and industries developed before the town was incorporated are known to survive as expanded resources and archeological sites.

In 1797, by petition to the Virginia General Assembly, John Love laid out a grid of lots around the irregular cluster of earlier shops and outbuildings described as “already built upwards of twenty good houses occupied by tradesmen and merchants.”⁷ The existing buildings included the mill and a stone

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distillery on Lot 29, supported by a "considerable manufactory of grain... which are more than sufficiently supported by an extensive circle of an extremely fertile country." The petition further recommended "Buckland as a proper place for establishing a town and possessing singular advantages over any other situation within a considerable distance," and carefully described all of the natural amenities afforded at this site, including "two excellent springs of water, and through it runs a never failing stream; contiguous to it are many quarries of red and white free stone proper for buildings of any description." The General Assembly established the "forty-eight lott Plan of the Town" on January 15, 1798. The first act of the town trustees described the sales of the various lots and documented which lots "were built on previous to the law which passed for establishing the town." During the earliest years of the town's existence, John Love and his brothers bred horses, operated the stone quarry, farmed on an extensive scale, and experimented with several varieties of wheat for grinding in their mills. John Love was growing a strand of wheat called "The Lawler" which had a natural resistance to the Hessian fly, an insect that devastated the American wheat crop during the 19th century. In a letter from John Love to former President James Madison, Love stated that President Monroe had visited Buckland "and who being satisfied from the appearance of the Lawler wheat contrasted with the common kinds, that it was not injured by the Hessian Fly, engaged with me for 200 bushels for himself and would also reserve the same quantity for" Presidents Jefferson and Madison.⁹ John Love, who was instructed in law by George Wythe at The College of William and Mary, corresponded with Thomas Jefferson, James Monroe, Patrick Henry, Benjamin Latrobe, Andrew Jackson, James Cabell, and many other notables about political and agricultural issues of the day.

Of the fifteen standing historic buildings, and four historic structures remaining within the town proper, four contain portions that date prior to 1798, while five were built in the first decades of the 19th century.¹⁰ Among the early buildings are: Love's Store (076-0113 and 076-313-0006) located on Lot 1; Brook's Tavern (076-0120 and 076-0313-0003) on Lot 2; Richard Gill's House (076-0185 and 076-0313-0012) on Lot 3, as well as the foundations of the standing mill. Early structures include the mill race and dam (076-0112 and 076-0313-0007; and 076-0313-0028); and two stone spring heads (44PW1659-0053), while the original stone quarry is an archaeological site (44PW1659-0052). Buildings dating early in the 19th century include Robinson's Tavern (076-0033 and 076-0313-0001) on Lot 4; the Trone House (076-0123 and 076-0313-0009) on Lot 6; Isaac Meeks House (076-0117 and 076-0313-0027) on Lot 8; Ned Distiller's House (076-0119 and 076-0313-0013) on Lot 13; the Buckland Post Office (076-0114 and 076-0313-0004) on Lot 29; along with the stone bridge abutments and macadam roadbed (076-5121/076-03130045 and 44PW1659-0050).

Buckland continued to prosper through the first part of the 19th century. In 1800 it acquired a post office, one of the first in the county. In 1808, newly elected U.S. Congressman John Love formed the Fauquier and Alexandria Turnpike Company "for the purpose of making an artificial turnpike road first from Fauquier Court House to Buckland farm or Buckland Town, and thence to the Little River Turnpike Road, at the most suitable point for affording a convenient way from Fauquier Court House to Alexandria."¹¹ In 1813, John Love wrote to his friend, current President James Madison, describing the progress of the turnpike road construction as "affording the most direct route from Washington to the Kanhawa Country" asking "for your aid and the patronage of your name as a stockholder."¹² An 1820 survey map drawn by George Love, John Love's uncle, depicts the road and is of further significance as the first accurate map of

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Fauquier County.¹³

Upon the formation of the turnpike company, French engineer Claudius Crozet, bridge builder for Napoleon, was thereafter engaged to inspect and redesign the thoroughfare between Buckland and Warrenton. In 1823, Crozet had been appointed Virginia state engineer, making the turnpike at Buckland one of his first American projects. It was also determined by Crozet and the town trustees that Buckland would be improved by building the turnpike through the center of town rather than at the north end, where the old wooden bridge at Bridge Street and the old ford at Love Street had conveyed travelers over Broad Run before 1775. The "new paved road" was constructed accordingly, requiring the condemnation in 1823 of land approximately equal to four lots from the original plan of the town. Crozet built the road using a revolutionary paving process invented by John Loudoun McAdam.¹⁴ The 1826 report of the Fauquier-Alexandria Turnpike Company observes that:

. . . of the new road now making upon McAdam's Plan, from Buckland to Warrenton...there have been completed during the last year, about four miles...the experiment of a road plan entirely new in the State; and now for the first time introduced has been fairly tested; and has been found fully to answer the expectations of the most sanguine and will justify the belief that its general adoption would produce immense advantages to the Fund for Internal Improvement, as well as the Country generally. It has become the admiration of the neighborhood, and is well worthy the attention of all friends to Internal Improvement.¹⁵

The 1827 report describes "the new road from Warrenton to Buckland, which is now entirely completed, and is acknowledged to be the best road in Virginia." This report also notes that "the bridge at Buckland has been carried away by a freshet: It will be shortly rebuilt."¹⁶ The Buckland bridge was constructed sometime shortly after the Prince William County Court ordered it to be built in 1804.¹⁷ This bridge was completed about 1807 by Jesse Ewell and featured stone abutments and a wooden king pin frame. The stone abutments of the Buckland Bridge were likely raised in the 1820s and again in the 1890s when the bridge was replaced. These abutments still stand and are visible today from U.S. Route 29. They comprise an historic site recorded with the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (076-5121 and 076-0313-0045) and recommended by the Virginia Department of Transportation and the Buckland Preservation Society as a contributing resource to the Buckland Historic District.¹⁸ Portions of the macadamized road also survive to the west and likely east of these bridge abutments, providing important sources for studying early American road improvements and technology.

In 1830, Anne Royall, a notoriously critical travel writer, followed the road to Buckland. In her book, *Mrs. Royall's Southern Tour*, she described the town as:

. . . a romantic, lively, business doing village, situated on a rapid, rolling stream...several manufactories are propelled by this stream which adds much to the scenery. Buckland owns the largest distillery I have seen in my travels. The buildings, vats and vessels are quite a show. There is also flour manufactory here on a very extensive scale – the stream is

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a fund of wealth to the citizens... encompassed with rising grounds and rocks, the roaring¹⁹ of the water-falls, and the town stretching up to the tops of the hills, was truly picturesque.

She further described Buckland as “a real Yankee town for business.” Some years later it was hailed as “the Lowell of Prince William” in the *Manassas Journal*. Constant travel brought new enterprises, such as William Smith’s stagecoach line. By 1835, Buckland was a thriving stagecoach town complete with its own post office and stagecoach inn, the latter portrayed in a circa 1935 photograph showing the building after it had been converted to a gasoline station.²⁰ Eppa Hunton, of Battle of Ball’s Bluff fame, built a school in Buckland in 1841 and provided instruction in the law to many local citizens. Martin’s *Gazetteer of Virginia* of 1835 lists an inventory of the town’s attributes, including:

22 dwelling houses, 1 general store, 1 large and extensive distillery, 1 apothecary shop, 1 house of public worship... and two house of entertainment. The mechanics are 1 tanner and currier, 1 wagon maker, 1 boot and shoe manufacturer, 1 cooper, 1 hatter, 1 millwright, 1 blacksmith, 1 tailor and saddler... There is one well organized Sunday school, and 1 common school.

He goes on to mention the population of “130 whites; of whom 1 is a physician; and 50 blacks.”²¹ From the beginning years of the town, the African-American citizens of Buckland included skilled laborers who owned land and slaves of their own. One former slave, who must have been proud of his work in the Buckland distillery and called himself Ned Distiller, is listed on the 1810 census as freed. His house (076-0119 and 076-0313-0013) is a rare and early example of a vernacular dwelling that can be linked directly to a free African-American artisan. Samuel King of Buckland, a “freeman of colour,” emancipated his wife Celia and others in 1811. Celia King operated the Turnpike tollgate at Buckland and sold horse-shaped molasses cookies there for many years.²² Many of these 19th-century activities occurred within resources still standing today. For others, there exist extensive documentation through deeds and account books that enliven the history of Buckland and provide a rare resource to complement archaeological exploration.

During the Civil War, Buckland became a prime target due to its mills and proximity to the Warrenton Turnpike, which was the primary route of east-west travel in this part of Virginia. Buckland was occupied at different times throughout the war by both Union and Confederate troops, leading to several skirmishes. The first shots of the Battle of Second Manassas were fired on the bridge when Pope’s troops engaged in August 1862, and the local skirmish following these shots was named after the Buckland Bridge in the officers’ official reports. Fourteen months later, on October 19, 1863, the Confederate cavalry enjoyed its final southern victory at Buckland when it defeated Generals Judson Kilpatrick and George Armstrong Custer. Sometimes referred to as “Custer’s First Stand,” it was Custer’s most serious defeat prior to the Battle at Little Bighorn. His wagons and personal belongings were captured that day. Custer wrote his fiancée Nettie Humphrey the following day “Yesterday, October 19 was the most disastrous this division ever passed through...I cannot but regret the loss of so many brave men.” Confederate Generals J.E.B. Stuart, Fitzhugh Lee, and Wade Hampton all turned on Kilpatrick’s men. Many men and horses were killed at the base of the cliff in the waters about the Buckland mill dam. Others met their death in the ford millrace, where Stuart’s and Fitzhugh Lee’s men overcame them. After the Confederates recaptured

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the bridge, they sent the Yankees scrambling on a five-mile steeplechase out of Buckland. This retreat led them across the Cerro Gordo property along the road to Haymarket, where they were headquartered. General J.E.B. Stuart humorously dubbed the victory "The Buckland Races" as if it had been a glorious foxhunt and later in his official record stated "I am justified in declaring the rout of the enemy at Buckland the most single and complete that any cavalry has suffered during the war."²³ Alfred Waud, Edwin Forbes and other artists documented the events at Buckland by sketch and engraving. Recognized as the best of the Civil War sketch artists, Alfred Waud documented the battle at Buckland in two sketches, "Custer's Advance on Buckland" and "Buckland from Mr. Hunton's House, scene of cavalry engagement with Stuart." The latter drawing was engraved and published by *Harper's Magazine* on November 14, 1863. On October 21, 1863, Lieutenant Robert E. Lee, Jr. must have been pleased to write to his mother with news of victory so late in the war:

We met separately and collectively the three Yankee Divisions of Cavalry, Bedford's Regulars, Gregg's and Kilpatrick's and whipt them every time!...Gen. Stuart retreated designedly before them toward Warrenton and Our Divisions, under Gen. Fitz Lee came up perpendicular to the Pike and cut their column in two. Captured half their ambulances, one loaded with ammunitions, one loaded with medical stores and 800 prisoners.²⁴

General Robert E. Lee wrote to General Stuart on the day of the battle at Buckland, "I congratulate you and your officers and your men on this handsome success. The plan was well conceived and skillfully executed." There were at least 230 Union casualties (officers' reports vary in regard to number of casualties on both sides) and the Buckland Tavern and Church were used as hospitals.²⁵ The significance of this Confederate victory was overlooked or possibly suppressed in the northern press—newspapers such as *Harper's Weekly* referred to the engagement as a skirmish—perhaps fearing the impact of a Confederate victory after Gettysburg.²⁶ Much of the Buckland environs that witnessed these important battles remains intact today, namely the town itself, the mill property, the bluff above the quarry and mill (44PW1603), the Cerro Gordo property (076-0593 and 076-0313-0036 and 44PW1755), including remnants of Civil War earthworks, and the path of the turnpike road leading east from Buckland.

During the mid- to late 19th century a number of significant buildings were constructed in Buckland, testifying to the continued importance of the village. St. Mark's Methodist Church (076-0116 and 076-0313-0015), a prominent landmark of the town, was constructed in 1856 by local builders Leslie Sanders and Thurston Brown. It stands out clearly in the 1863 panorama of the town by Alfred Waud, and was a central landmark of the town. To the west of the church is a modest cemetery containing the grave markers of many prominent town citizens, as well as an impressive collection of unmarked stones representing members of Buckland's prosperous African-American community. A number of other buildings constructed in the second half of the century display architectural similarities to the church and may have been built by the same contractors, including portions of the Dr. Brown House (076-0115 and 076-0313-0005) and the dwelling at 8203 Buckland Mill Road (076-0587 and 076-0313-0010). The latter house, as well as the neighboring building at 8205 Buckland Mill Road (076-0588 and 076-0313-0011), are unusual examples of vernacular dwellings that appear to have been constructed as workers' housing, containing a number of

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internal separations not seen within normal family dwellings. The latter in fact was operated as a tavern, as attested to by an 1853 tavern license received by its owners John and Joseph Francis. These types of resources are more common in urban settings but attest to Buckland's burgeoning prosperity and the need to house the many skilled laborers required in the surrounding mills, tannery, and farms. One of the final buildings constructed in the town proper is the standing Buckland Mill (076-112), built around 1900 and described above.

Following the Civil War, Buckland was the second most populous town in the county and its principal manufacturing center, but even its prosperity waned as the century closed. Despite the rebuilding of the mill around 1900, Buckland became little more than a "dusty street crossing the pike," in the words of one observer.²⁷ This economic decline and relative quiet appears to have helped preserve the town of Buckland into the present day.

After fire destroyed the original circa 1827 building at Cerro Gordo, in 1925 a new two-story stone house was constructed, incorporating the earlier stone foundation and chimneys. This building and surrounding property (076-0593 and 076-0313-0036; 44PW1603 and 44PW1755) is a fine example of a Federal Revival dwelling situated within park-like grounds that incorporate and preserve the archaeological remains of many earlier outbuildings, a family cemetery, as well as earthworks and buried evidence of the Civil War battles of Buckland. The Cerro Gordo property contains the stone quarry, the east bank of the ford that served as the original crossing point spanning Broad Run, and eleven lots and streets within the original town grid (44PW1659). Visually it commands the highest point of land in the Buckland area, preserving a stunning and vital portion of the historic setting, including key elements of the Battle of Buckland Mills. After the defeat known as the 'Buckland Races,' Union forces retreated to their headquarters at Haymarket along the road, still extant today, crossing the Cerro Gordo property.²⁸ Owners of Cerro Gordo, including William Alexander, Charles Hunton and other members of the Hunton family, and Phillip Henry Lee, all played prominent roles in the development and success of Buckland. As a notable landmark of Buckland, and the vantage from which Alfred Waud produced his remarkable 1863 sketch of the town, Cerro Gordo anchors and preserves the northern boundaries of Buckland and its surrounding historic agricultural landscape.

Buckland remains a rare intact example of a vernacular town and represents the early industrialization of America with its mills, factories, merchants, and tradesmen. The stagecoach line and macadamized turnpike road converged at Buckland and made it a vibrant place of business described by numerous historical accounts. Much of the town that grew from the late 18th century through the post Civil War period survives remarkably undisturbed by the development and change experienced elsewhere in northern Virginia.

The archaeological potential of Buckland is particularly compelling, as the equivalent area of just four of the original 48 lots have been compromised by the 20th-century expansion of U.S. Route 29, and the majority of the town land and Civil War battlefield remain devoid of modern intrusions. This unusual circumstance has left the stratigraphy and archaeology associated with the remaining 44 lots and surrounding area largely intact. Many of the earliest standing buildings are surrounded by visible stone

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foundations of additional 18th- and 19th-century buildings. The majority of the town lots, as well as the town common, Buckland Hall, and Cerro Gordo have additional cultural resources documented through deeds, tax records, photographs and other historical accounts that survive with likely significant subsurface integrity. Though portions of only two town roads are in common vehicular use today (Buckland Mill Road, formerly Mill Street, and Elizabeth Street), sections of at least eight original roads are still traceable on the current lots, and these were not included within the initial nomination of the Buckland Historic District. The cobble and rubble stone remains of one of these roadbeds, Water Street, is visible along the west bank of Broad Run near Lots 37 and the portion of the town common used as a tanyard. In addition, the millrace and portions of the dam located north of Buckland Mill survive, along with two stone spring heads on the town common that served the needs of the townspeople. Many of the 18th-century boundaries between the town, town common and Buckland Hall farm remain to the present day, granting remarkable coherence and continuity to this landscape, despite the intrusion of several modern resources. The integrity of archaeological resources in Buckland, combined with the remarkable preservation of documentary accounts, provides an opportunity to study the evolution of an early vernacular town, including its businesses, residences, roads, and people, with an amount of detail and precision not possible in most other locations.

The combination of intact architectural, archeological and geographic features spanning the period from 1774 to 1930 unite to form an impressive and rare survival of America's vernacular cultural landscape. As part of a major colonial plantation, the first inland town in Prince William County, the site of significant industrial and transportation improvements and experiments, and a strategic economic and transportation hub along the Fauquier and Alexandria Turnpike, which accelerated its 19th-century growth and prompted two Civil War engagements, Buckland remains a vital and intact testament to the process of growth and development in the early United States.

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- ¹ Lord Fairfax to John Carter & Charles Carter, September 18, 1724, Northern Neck Land Grants Book A, folio 70.
- ² Samuel Love, Road & Bridges File No. 1775-003, Fauquier County Courthouse.
- ³ Ibid: Report of Surveyors to Fauquier County Court, February 1779.
- ⁴ R. Jackson Ratcliffe, *This Was Prince William*, (Potomac Press: Leesburg, VA, 1978, p. 69).
- ⁵ Ibid, pp. 100-101.
- ⁶ Alexandria Gazette, 10 May 1840. Copy on file at the Buckland Preservation Society, Buckland, Virginia.
- ⁷ Petition to establish the town of Buckland, December 8, 1797. General Assembly Legislative Petitions, 1776-1865, Prince William County, Box 210, Folder 52, Library of Virginia.
- ⁸ "An Act to Establish Several Towns," January 15, 1798. Virginia General Assembly Session Laws, 1794-1812, Chapter LXIX (1798), p. 33, Library of Virginia.
- ⁹ John Love to James Madison, July 15, 1817. James Madison Papers, Library of Congress.
- ¹⁰ Orlando Ridout V, Alfredo Maul and Willie Graham, "The Entrepreneurial Landscape of a Turnpike Town: An Architectural Survey of Buckland, Virginia." Prepared for the Buckland Preservation Society, 2005.
- ¹¹ "An Act Incorporating a Company to Establish a Turnpike from the Little River Turnpike Road, to Fauquier Court House" (January 27, 1808). *Virginia General Assembly Session Laws, 1784-1812*, Chapter XXVII (1808), pp. 29-35.
- ¹² John Love to James Madison, February 6, 1813. James Madison Papers, Library of Congress.
- ¹³ George Love's map, dated August 3, 1820, is appended to petitions for formation of a new county. General Assembly Legislative Petitions, 1776-1865, Box 73, Folder 8, Library of Virginia.
- ¹⁴ Claudius Crozet, Principal Engineer's Examination, Fauquier and Alexandria Turnpike, December 20, 1824. *Annual Reports of the Virginia Board of Public Works, 1816-1845*. "McAdam Roads: A Product of the Revolution," from Howard Newton, Jr., et al, *Backsights*, Richmond: Virginia Department of Highways, 1985, pp. 69-70.
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- ¹⁶ Eleventh Annual Report of the Board of Public Works, December 8, 1827, Library of Virginia.
- ¹⁷ Prince William County Order Book 1, pp. 22-24 (Oct 1, 1804).
- ¹⁸ Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Architectural Site Inventory files, Richmond; and Virginia Department of Transportation (2005), "Recorded Historic Properties Near the VDOT Project Area," Route 15 SBL Deck Replacement Project (Bridge No. 015-076-1027).
- ¹⁹ Anne Newport Royall, *Mrs Royall's Southern Tour; or, Second Series of The Black Book*. 3 vols. Washington: Printed for the author, 1830-31.
- ²⁰ Photograph courtesy of Mary Catherine Calvert, Buckland Preservation Society, Buckland, Virginia.
- ²¹ Joseph Martin, *A New and Comprehensive Gazetteer of Virginia and the District of Columbia*, Charlottesville, 1835.
- ²² United States Census for 1810, Library of Virginia. Deed of Emancipation, Samuel King to Celia King, October 7, 1811, Prince William County Deed Book 4, page 335.
- ²³ *The War of the Rebellion: a Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies*, by the United States War Department (1880-1901), Government Printing Office: Washington D.C.
- ²⁴ Robert E. Lee, Jr., October 21, 1863. Manuscripts Collection, Virginia Historical Society, Richmond.
- ²⁵ *The War of the Rebellion: Official Records*.
- ²⁶ "The Army of the Potomac – Buckland, scene of a cavalry skirmish with Stuart" (Engraving with diary excerpt from sketch artist Alfred Waud). *Harpers Weekly*, 14 November 1863, p. 725.
- ²⁷ I.F. Fields, "Little Town of Buckland," *The Journal Messenger*, Mar. 21, 1957.
- ²⁸ John Bedell, "Archaeological and Historical Investigation of the Buckland Mills Battlefield, Buckland, Virginia." Prepared by the Louis Berger Group, Inc, for the Buckland Preservation Society and National Park Service Battlefield Protection Program, 2006.

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2 4294796N 267493E
3 4294553N 267650E
4 4294750N 268003E
5 4294763N 268221E
6 4294970N 268453E
7 4295245N 268488E
8 4295429N 268890E
9 4295522N 268339E
10 4295651N 268007E

11 4295783N 268442E
12 4296356N 268401E
13 4296494N 267886E
14 4295909N 267560E
15 4296203N 267205E
16 4295633N 267036E
17 4295864N 267409E
18 4295434N 267553E

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION:

The boundaries of the nominated Buckland Historic District Boundary Increase are shown on the accompanying map entitled "Buckland Historic District Boundary Increase." (Scale 1 inch = 200 feet)

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION:

The Buckland Historic District Boundary Increase was drawn to include the largest concentration of historic buildings, sites, and structures contributing to the significance of the town of Buckland and its connections with the neighboring historic properties of Cerro Gordo, Kinsley Mill, and Buckland Hall Farm. Particular attention was paid to incorporating historic property within the viewshed of these resources. Noncontributing buildings and more rural properties were excluded whenever possible. The district boundaries coincide with property lines and natural landscape features whenever possible.

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PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION

Unless otherwise noted, all photographs are of:

BUCKLAND HISTORIC DISTRICT (BOUNDARY INCREASE)

Location: Prince William County, Virginia

VDHR File Number: 076-0313

Digital copies and black and white prints are stored at the VDHR Archives in Richmond, VA.

SUBJECT: Cerro Gordo [076-0313-0036; 076-0593; 44PW1755]

VIEW: northeast view

Photographer: Kate Egner

Date of photograph: August 2007

NEG. NO.: VA_PrinceWilliam_BucklandHistoricDistrict1.tif

PHOTO: 1 of 25

SUBJECT: Kinsley Mill Cemetery [076-0313-0018; 076-0184; 44PW1774]

VIEW: southwest view

Photographer: David Brown

Date of photograph: August 2007

NEG. NO.: VA_PrinceWilliam_BucklandHistoricDistrict2.tif

PHOTO: 2 of 25

SUBJECT: Kinsley House [076-0313-0018; 076-0184; 44PW1774]

VIEW: northeast view

Photographer: David Brown

Date of photograph: August 2007

NEG. NO.: VA_PrinceWilliam_BucklandHistoricDistrict3.tif

PHOTO: 3 of 25

SUBJECT: House at 7823 Cerro Gordo Road [076-0313-0040]

VIEW: northeast view

Photographer: Kate Egner

Date of photograph: August 2007

NEG. NO.: VA_PrinceWilliam_BucklandHistoricDistrict4.tif

PHOTO: 4 of 25

SUBJECT: Buried Water Street Coble Road [44PW1659-0037, -0049]

VIEW: south view

Photographer: David Brown

Date of photograph: August 2007

NEG. NO.: VA_PrinceWilliam_BucklandHistoricDistrict5.tif

PHOTO: 5 of 25

SUBJECT: Fisherman's Shack and Union firing line [076-0313-0035; 44PW1603]

VIEW: south view

Photographer: Kate Egner

Date of photograph: August 2007

NEG. NO.: VA_PrinceWilliam_BucklandHistoricDistrict6.tif

PHOTO: 6 of 25

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SUBJECT: House at 8203 Buckland Mill Road [076-0313-0011; 076-0588; 44PW1659-0049]
VIEW: northeast view
Photographer: Orlando Ridout et al. 2005
Date of photograph: March 2005
NEG. NO.: VA_PrinceWilliam_BucklandHistoricDistrict7.tif
PHOTO: 7 of 25

SUBJECT: Dr. Brown House [076-0313-0005; 076-0115; 44PW1659-0030, -0035]
VIEW: east view
Photographer: Orlando Ridout et al. 2005
Date of photograph: March 2005
NEG. NO.: VA_PrinceWilliam_BucklandHistoricDistrict8.tif
PHOTO: 8 of 25

SUBJECT: Buckland Post Office, west door detail [076-0313-0004; 076-0114]
VIEW: east view
Photographer: Orlando Ridout et al. 2005
Date of photograph: March 2005
NEG. NO.: VA_PrinceWilliam_BucklandHistoricDistrict9.tif
PHOTO: 9 of 25

SUBJECT: Buckland Post Office [076-0313-0004; 076-0114; 44PW1659-0029]
VIEW: northeast view
Photographer: Orlando Ridout et al. 2005
Date of photograph: March 2005
NEG. NO.: VA_PrinceWilliam_BucklandHistoricDistrict10.tif
PHOTO: 10 of 25

SUBJECT: Buckland Church [076-0313-0015; 076-0116; 44PW1659-0015, -0016]
VIEW: southeast view
Photographer: Orlando Ridout et al. 2005
Date of photograph: March 2005
NEG. NO.: VA_PrinceWilliam_BucklandHistoricDistrict11.tif
PHOTO: 11 of 25

SUBJECT: Ned Distiller's House [076-0313-0013; 076-0119; 44PW1659-0013]
VIEW: southwest view
Photographer: Orlando Ridout et al. 2005
Date of photograph: March 2005
NEG. NO.: VA_PrinceWilliam_BucklandHistoricDistrict12.tif
PHOTO: 12 of 25

SUBJECT: Isaac Meek's House [076-0313-0027; 076-0117; 44PW1659-0008]
VIEW: northeast view
Photographer: Orlando Ridout et al. 2005
Date of photograph: March 2005
NEG. NO.: VA_PrinceWilliam_BucklandHistoricDistrict13.tif
PHOTO: 13 of 25

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SUBJECT: John Trone House [076-0313-0009; 076-0123; 44PW1659-0006]
VIEW: southwest view
Photographer: Orlando Ridout et al. 2005
Date of photograph: March 2005
NEG. NO.: VA_PrinceWilliam_BucklandHistoricDistrict14.tif
PHOTO: 14 of 25

SUBJECT: Buckland Tavern [076-0313-0001; 076-0033; 44PW1659-0004]
VIEW: southwest view
Photographer: Orlando Ridout et al. 2005
Date of photograph: March 2005
NEG. NO.: VA_PrinceWilliam_BucklandHistoricDistrict15.tif
PHOTO: 15 of 25

SUBJECT: Graham House [076-0313-0002; 076-0451; 44PW1659-0003]
VIEW: northwest view
Photographer: Orlando Ridout et al. 2005
Date of photograph: March 2005
NEG. NO.: VA_PrinceWilliam_BucklandHistoricDistrict16.tif
PHOTO: 16 of 25

SUBJECT: Richard Gill House [076-0313-0012; 076-0185; 44PW1659-0003]
VIEW: north view
Photographer: Orlando Ridout et al. 2005
Date of photograph: March 2005
NEG. NO.: VA_PrinceWilliam_BucklandHistoricDistrict17.tif
PHOTO: 17 of 25

SUBJECT: Brook's Tavern [076-0313-0002; 076-0120; 44PW1659-0002]
VIEW: west view
Photographer: Orlando Ridout et al. 2005
Date of photograph: March 2005
NEG. NO.: VA_PrinceWilliam_BucklandHistoricDistrict18.tif
PHOTO: 18 of 25

SUBJECT: Love's Store [076-0313-0006; 076-0113; 44PW1659-0001]
VIEW: west view
Photographer: Orlando Ridout et al. 2005
Date of photograph: March 2005
NEG. NO.: VA_PrinceWilliam_BucklandHistoricDistrict19.tif
PHOTO: 19 of 25

SUBJECT: Buckland Mill and Broad Run [076-0313-0007, -0028; 076-0112; 44PW1659-0051]
VIEW: west view
Photographer: Orlando Ridout et al. 2005
Date of photograph: March 2005
NEG. NO.: VA_PrinceWilliam_BucklandHistoricDistrict20.tif
PHOTO: 20 of 25

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SUBJECT: House at 8215 Buckland Mill Road [076-0313-0025]
VIEW: east view
Photographer: David Brown
Date of photograph: August 2007
NEG. NO.: VA_PrinceWilliam_BucklandHistoricDistrict21.tif
PHOTO: 21 of 25

SUBJECT: Spring, Town Common [076-0313-0026; 44PW1659-0053]
VIEW: west view
Photographer: David Brown
Date of photograph: August 2007
NEG. NO.: VA_PrinceWilliam_BucklandHistoricDistrict22.tif
PHOTO: 22 of 25

SUBJECT: Buckland Hall [076-0313-0043; 076-0032]
VIEW: south view
Photographer: Buckland Preservation Society
Date of photograph: August 2004
NEG. NO.: VA_PrinceWilliam_BucklandHistoricDistrict23.tif
PHOTO: 23 of 25

SUBJECT: Bridge Abutment and Macadam Road [076-0313-0044; 076-5120; 44PW1659-0050]
VIEW: west view
Photographer: Buckland Preservation Society
Date of photograph: July 2004
NEG. NO.: VA_PrinceWilliam_BucklandHistoricDistrict24.tif
PHOTO: 24 of 25

SUBJECT: Aerial view of the Buckland Historic District [076-0313]
VIEW: southwest view
Photographer: Buckland Preservation Society
Date of photograph: April 2004
NEG. NO.: VA_PrinceWilliam_BucklandHistoricDistrict25.tif
PHOTO: 25 of 25

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Illustrations:

Figure 1. C. Allan Brown, "Cultural Landscape Map of Buckland." In this reconstruction of Buckland and its environs, the axial relationship between John Love's house, Buckland Hall, and the town of Buckland is clearly illustrated. Extant historic buildings are shaded black, and include Cerro Gordo, Buckland Hall and thirteen buildings in the town.

Figure 2. 1933 Map of Prince William County showing location of "Old Toll Road" and the Turnpike.

Figure 3. Kinsley Mill. Constructed ca. 1794 by John and Charles Love on Broad Run to the south of the turnpike and Buckland. This late 20th-century photograph was taken shortly before the building was demolished. Photograph courtesy of Dan DeButts, resident of Kinsley.

Figure 4. Plan of Buckland. Reconstruction of the original 48-lot town plan, based on the metes and bounds descriptions in early lot transactions. David Blake, Buckland Preservation Society, 2004.

Figure 5. Map of Northern Virginia by George Love, August 3, 1820. This map was annexed to petitions for the formation of a new county, and serves as an important cartographic record of Prince William and the adjoining counties at a time when Buckland was gaining benefit from increasing traffic to the west. Library of Virginia.

Figure 6. Stagecoach Inn, ca. 1935. In this view from the southeast, the south gable and east wall are visible, and the gasoline pumps indicate the north gable, facing Lee Highway.

Figure 7. Watercolor of Buckland Hall by John Singer Sargent, 1887.

Figure 8. Edwin Forbes, "The Army of the Potomac Crossing Broad Run." The mill complex at Buckland is illustrated in this view dated October 14, 1863. Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.

Figure 9. Alfred R. Waud, "Buckland from Mr. Hunton's House, Scene of cavalry engagement with Stuart." This view from the heights of Cerro Gordo on the east bank of Broad Run provides a remarkably complete inventory of buildings in Buckland on the morning of October 19, 1863. Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.

Figure 10. "Buckland Historic District Boundary Increase." (Scale 1 inch = 200 feet) OVERSIZE

Figure 11. "Buckland Historic District Boundary Increase, Architectural Resources." (Scale 1 inch = 200 feet) OVERSIZE

Figure 12. "Buckland Historic District Boundary Increase, Archaeological Resources." (Scale 1 inch = 200 feet) OVERSIZE

Figure 13. "Buckland Historic District Boundary Increase."

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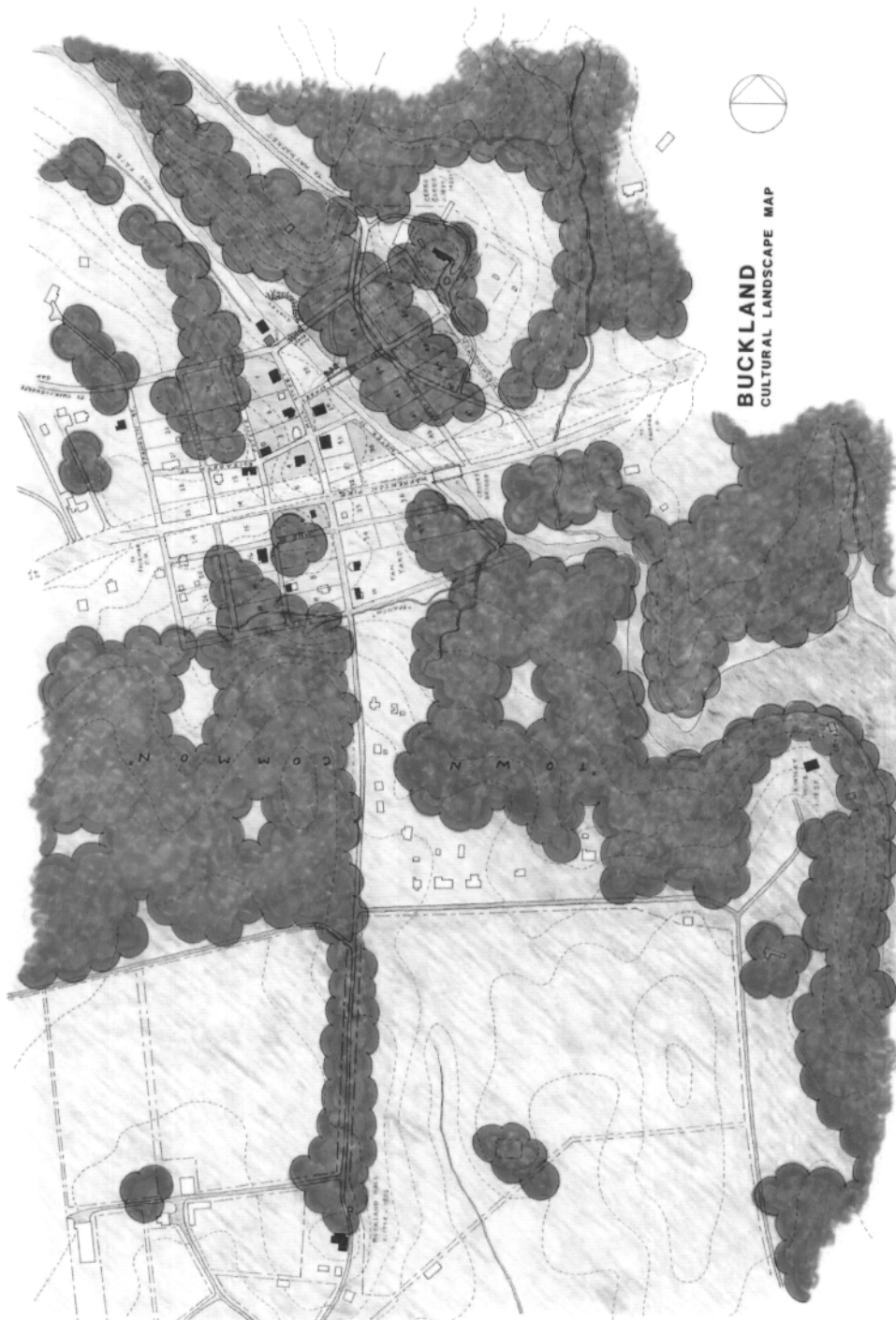


Figure 1. C. Allan Brown, "Cultural Landscape Map of Buckland." In this reconstruction of Buckland and its environs, the axial relationship between John Love's house, Buckland Hall, and the town of Buckland is clearly illustrated. Extant historic buildings are shaded black, and include Cerro Gordo, Buckland Hall and thirteen buildings in the town.

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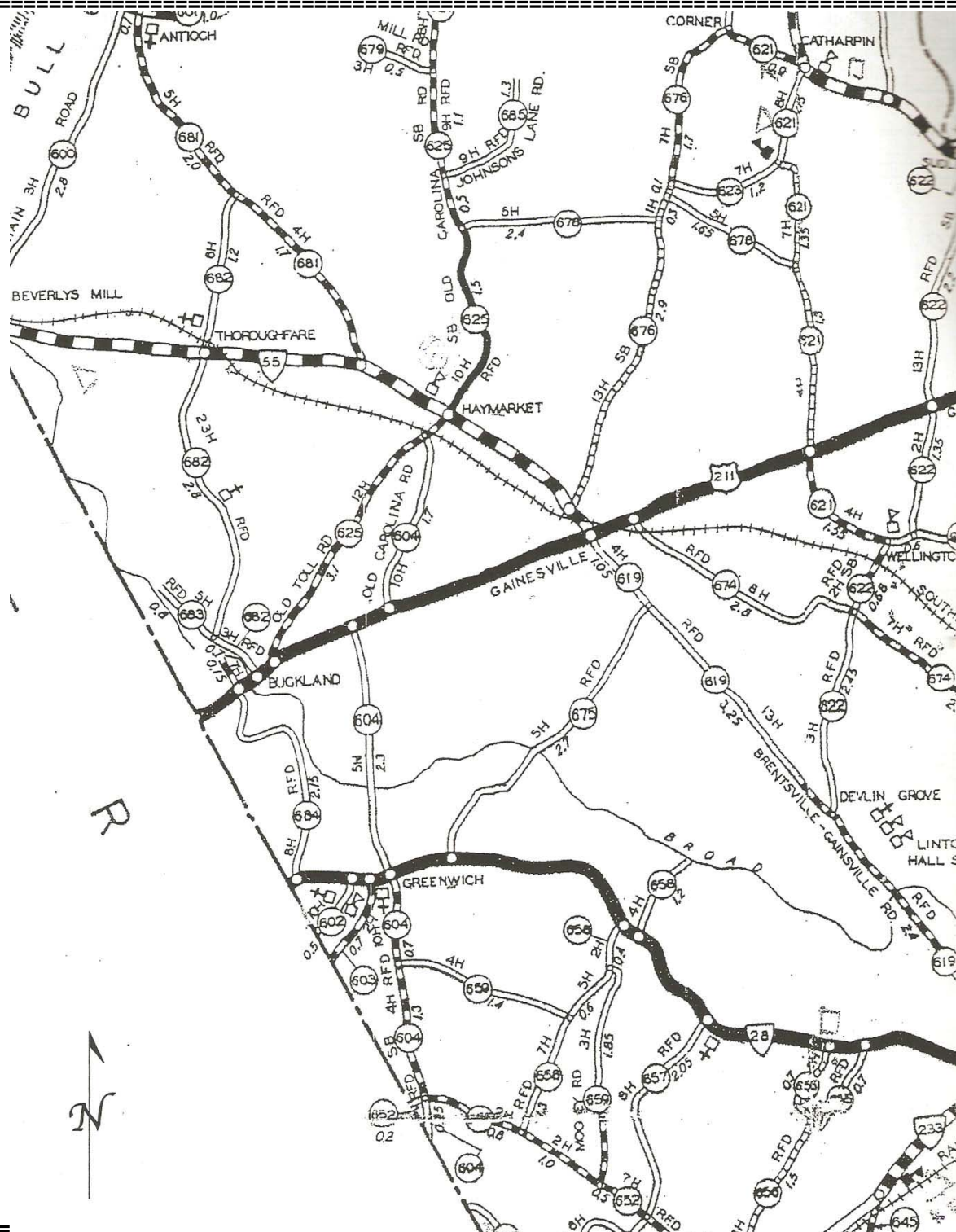


Figure 2. 1933 Map of Prince William County showing location of "Old Toll Road" and the Turnpike.

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Figure 3. *Kinsley Mill. Constructed ca. 1794 by John and Charles Love on Broad Run to the south of the turnpike and Buckland. This late 20th-century photograph was taken shortly before the building was demolished. Photograph courtesy of Dan DeButts, resident of Kinsley.*

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Figure 4. Plan of Buckland. Reconstruction of the original 48-lot town plan, based on the metes and bounds descriptions in early lot transactions. David Blake, Buckland Preservation Society, 2004.

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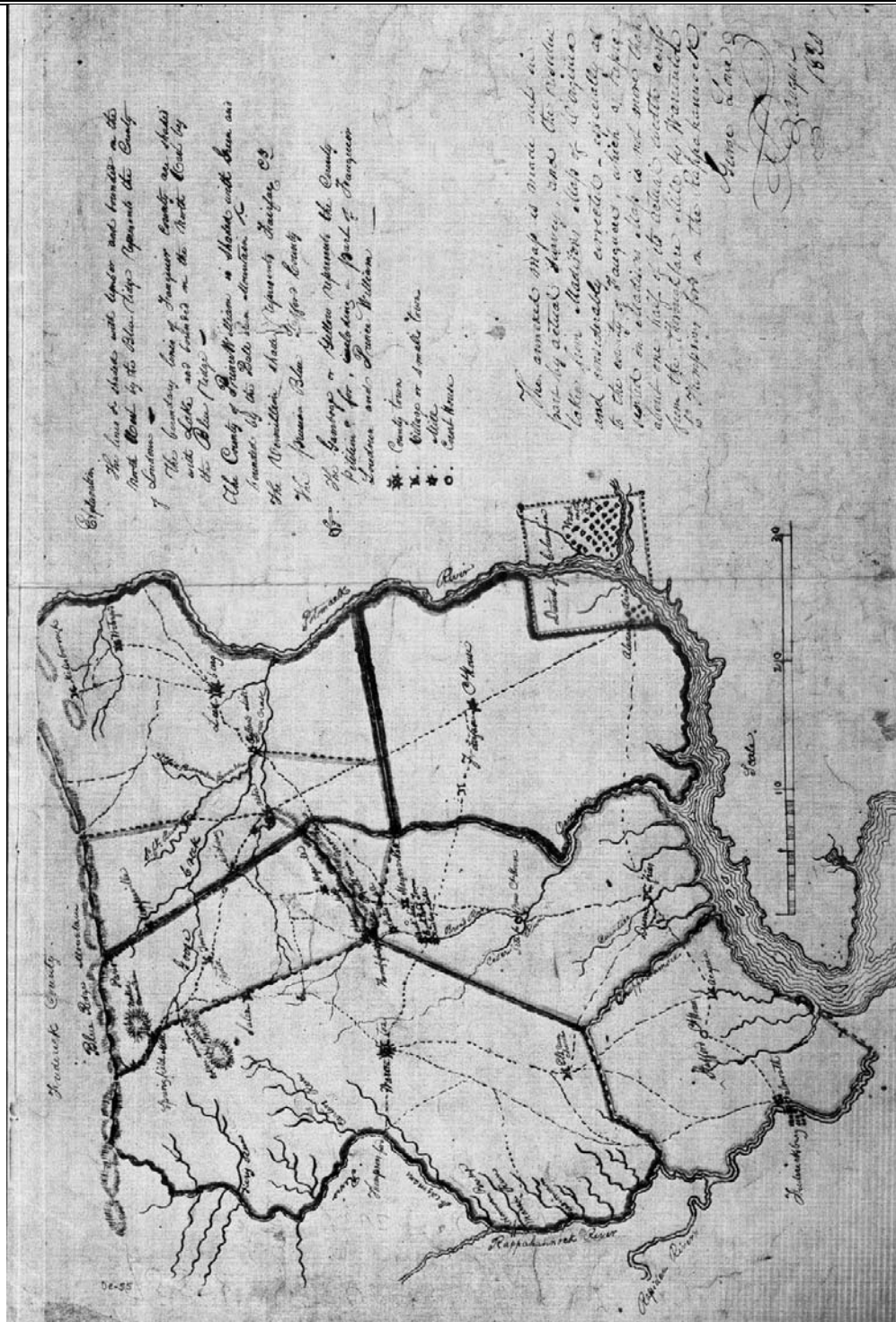


Figure 5. Map of Northern Virginia by George Love, August 3, 1820. This map was annexed to petitions for the formation of a new county, and serves as an important cartographic record of Prince William and the adjoining counties at a time when Buckland was gaining benefit from increasing traffic to the west. Library of Virginia.

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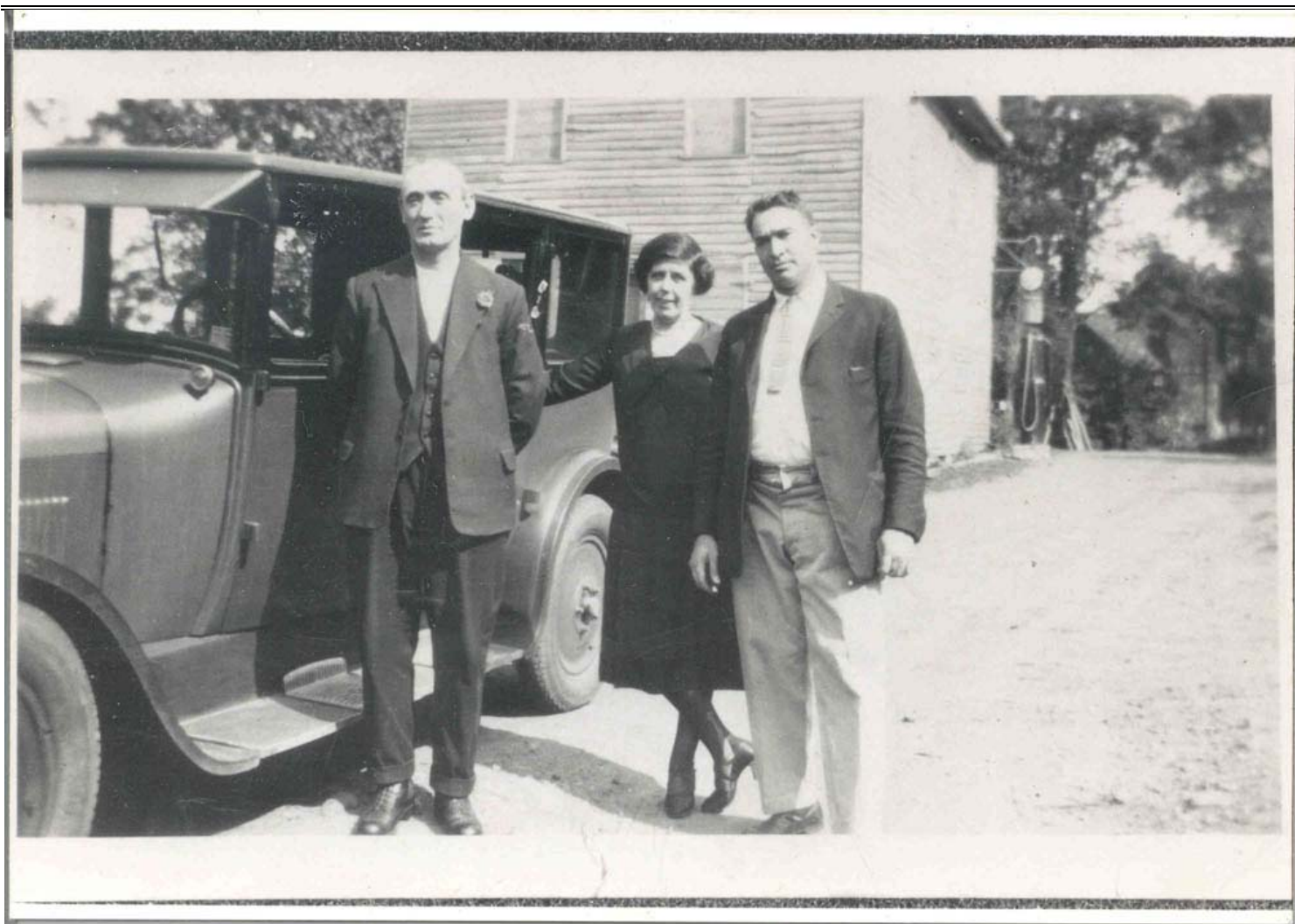


Figure 6. Stagecoach Inn, ca. 1935. In this view from the southeast, the south gable and east wall are visible, and the gasoline pumps indicate the north gable, facing Lee Highway.

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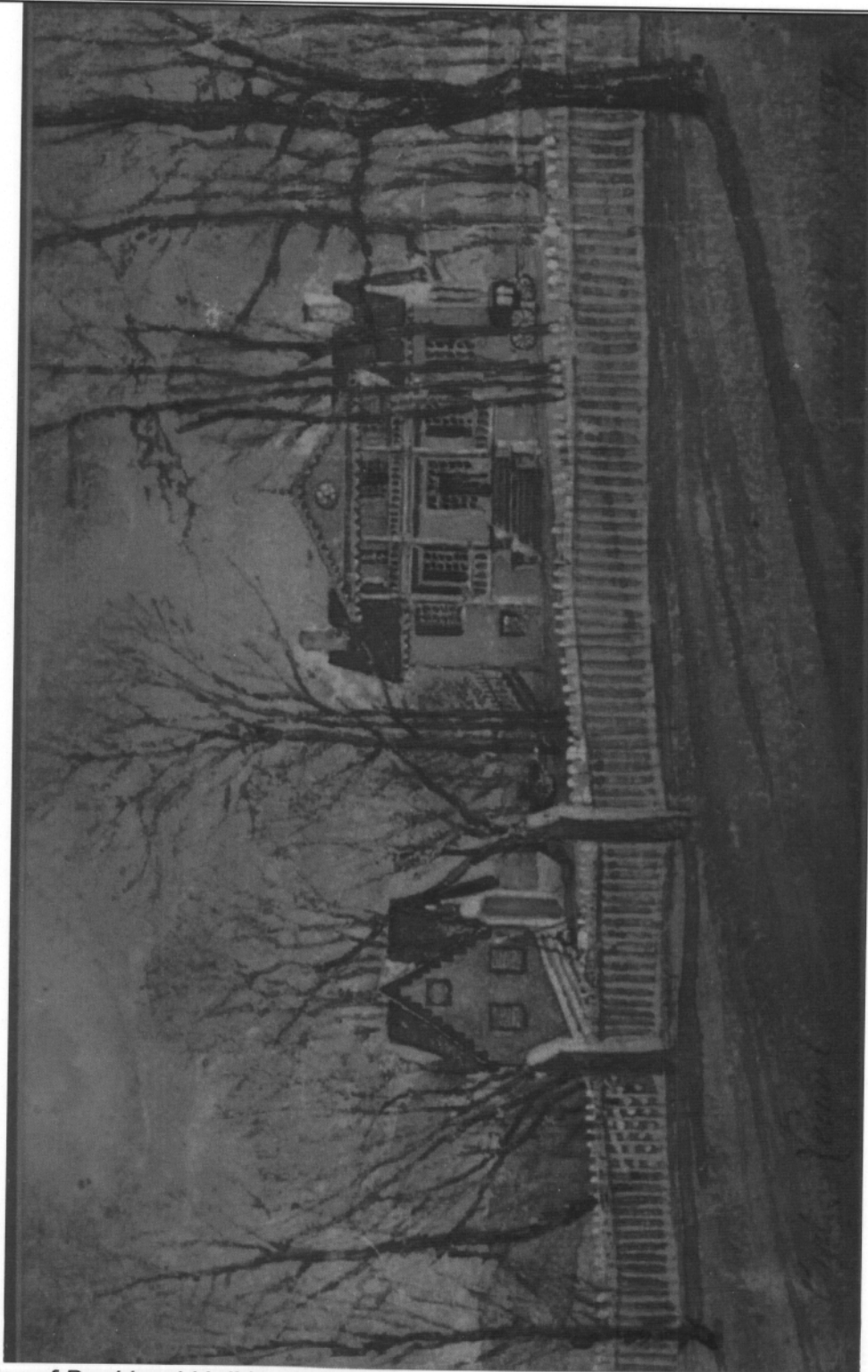


Figure 7. *Watercolor of Buckland Hall by John Singer Sargent, 1887.*

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Prince William County, Virginia

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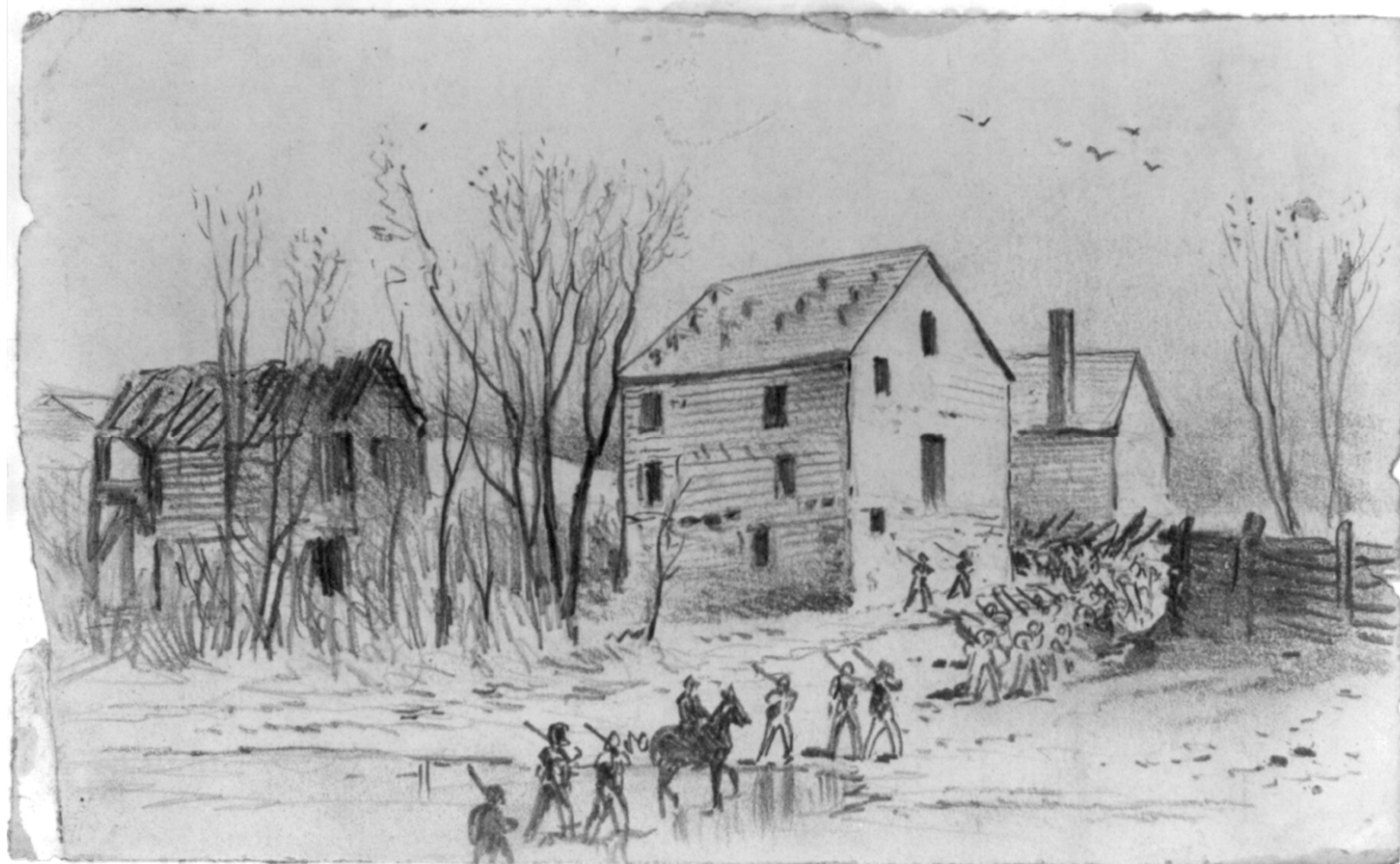


Figure 8. Edwin Forbes, "The Army of the Potomac Crossing Broad Run." The mill complex at Buckland is illustrated in this view dated October 14, 1863. Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Buckland Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Prince William County, Virginia

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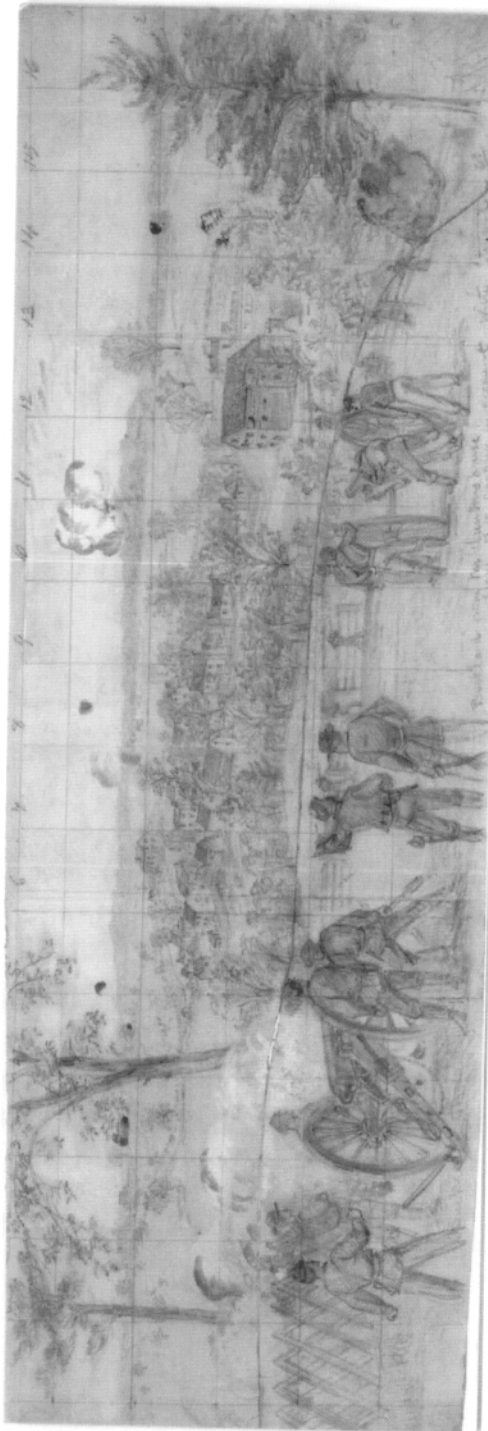
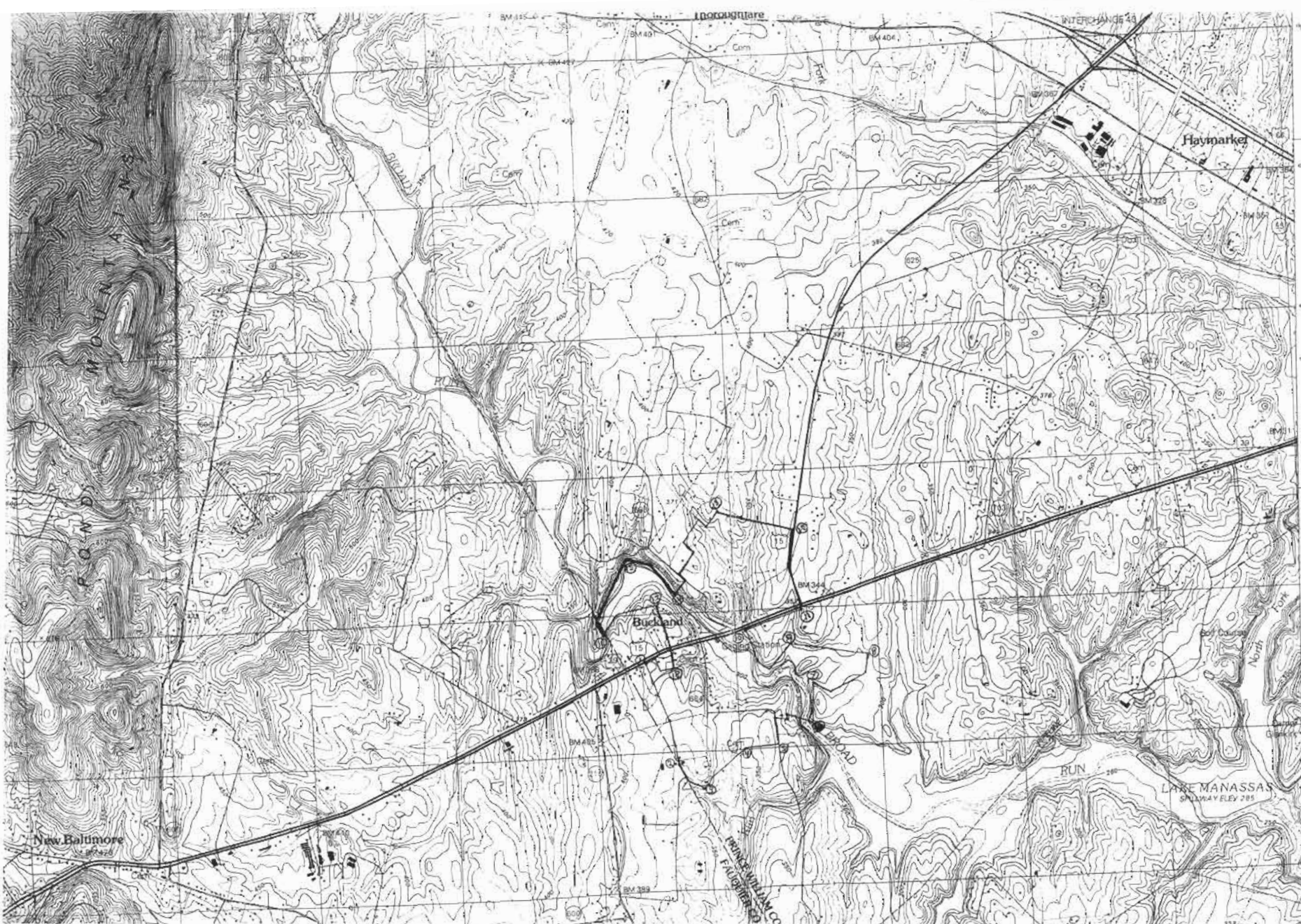


Figure 9. Alfred R. Waud, "Buckland from Mr. Hunton's House, Scene of cavalry engagement with Stuart." This view from the heights of Cerro Gordo on the east bank of Broad Run provides a remarkably complete inventory of buildings in Buckland on the morning of October 19, 1863. Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.



Buckland Station
 Boundary Line
 Prince William County
 076-0313
 Thoroughfare Corp, VA
 UTM

- ① 18/267710E/42954
- ② 18/267710E/42954
- ③ 18/267650E/429453N
- ④ 18/267600E/4294750N
- ⑤ 18/267610E/4294713N
- ⑥ 18/267450E/4294970N
- ⑦ 18/267440E/4295245N
- ⑧ 18/267300E/4295229N
- ⑨ 18/267310E/4295520N
- ⑩ 18/267310E/4295451N
- ⑪ 18/267440E/4295723N
- ⑫ 18/267401E/4296356N
- ⑬ 18/267380E/4296499N
- ⑭ 18/267360E/4295904N
- ⑮ 18/267205E/4296202N
- ⑯ 18/267030E/4295433N
- ⑰ 18/267040E/4295764N
- ⑱ 18/267550E/4295434N